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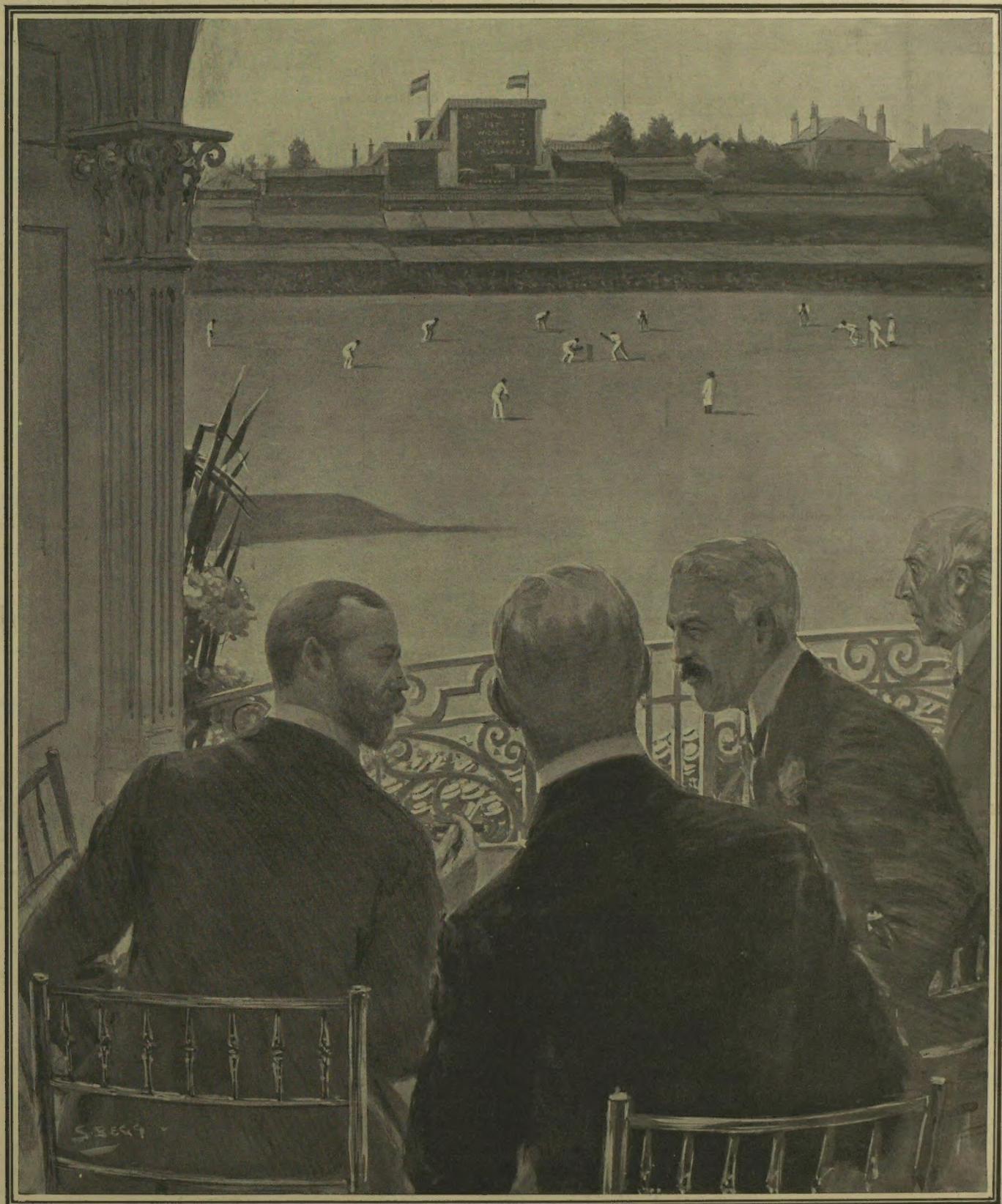
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SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1912.

SIXPENCE.

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A SOVEREIGN AT A TEST MATCH FOR THE FIRST TIME: THE KING IN THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S BOX AT LORD'S.

By paying his promised visit to Lord's, on July 16, the King created a record, for he is the first Sovereign who has honoured a Test Match with his presence. The occasion was made further interesting from the fact that the game he witnessed was the first Test Match ever played at Lord's between Australia and South Africa. His Majesty arrived at the ground soon after four, and went, by the Terrace, into the Committee Room of the Pavilion, from

whose large window an excellent view could be had of the game. Later, the members of the two teams having been presented, the King went to the Duke of Devonshire's box, which also commands the entire field of play. Altogether, his Majesty was at Lord's for some two hours. The King is seen on the left; next but one to him, on his right, is the Duke of Devonshire; next is Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT LORD'S.

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## THE PLAYHOUSES.

### "THE COUNTESS CATHLEEN." AT THE COURT.

CHARMING as is Mr. Yeats's "Countess Cathleen" as poetry and fantasy, as drama it is curiously vague. It was written in its author's early days, when he was more or less obsessed by the influence of closet-drama, and had not learned how different are the mediums employed respectively by the playwright and poet. The version he presented at the Court last week during the Irish Literary Theatre's season can claim the extra adornment of a few pretty touches, but in essentials it is the same work as that which has long been at the service of readers of Mr. Yeats's verse. In the study the text can be read with unmixed pleasure; in the theatre we get the idea that we are listening to mere fragments of a play, and are puzzled as to the characters because their personalities seem as if they must have been explained in the missing parts, so little is made really of a leading figure, such as Aelil, the poet who loves the Countess, so unreal for the most part remains the heroine herself in her humanitarian recklessness. The scene is one of an Irish famine in the days of long ago, and devils disguised as merchants are prepared to sell food at the price of souls. The Countess, who has wealth, is prepared to give it all to find her people bread, but the demons steal her treasure, and so she sells her soul to save the folk from starvation. Then she dies of a broken heart, and an angel descends from heaven to show that her motive is esteemed above her act, and that she has not imperilled her salvation. Thirteen years ago the play disturbed Irish consciences, and met with a dubious reception. To-day, in London, such treatment of a gracious flight of imagination seems childish, and any criticism of the five scenes which constitute the piece must concern itself rather with the indefiniteness of the author's aims and the ingenuousness of his methods. The speeches of the Countess were beautifully rendered by Miss Maire O'Neill, who returned to the company for the occasion. Mr. Patrick Murphy was admirable in a greedy peasant's rôle. The Devil's emissaries had clever representatives in Mr. Hewettson and Mr. Kerrigan. The one disappointment in acting was Mr. Donovan, as Aelil, and the one mistake in stage-management was the bringing on of the "angel" from the stalls to the stage.

### "THE IDEAL WIFE." AT THE VAUDEVILLE.

So recently have we had the situation of the play with which Miss Ada Potter has started a summer season at the Vaudeville turned to pathetic account—in "Mid-Channel"—that it is interesting and almost a relief to observe how an Italian dramatist can make it afford the sprightliest comedy. If long explanatory titles were in vogue, Marco Prajia's work, "La Moglie Ideale," might have been described in some such manner as this: "How A Married Woman Paid Out a Lover who was Throwing Her Over." Julia Campiani is an ideal wife to her stockbroker husband, in the sense that she plays to perfection the rôle of the clinging home creature, whose complaint it is that her lord and master gives her so little and his business so much of his time, and who is always begging for more of his company. Her policy has succeeded so well that she has shut his eyes to the fact that their most frequent visitor is her lover, and she believes herself to have completed a thoroughly comfortable *ménage à trois*, when, lo! her Constanza (the lover) shows restlessness, pretends fear of scandal, and is obviously thinking of ranging himself afresh. Two droll scenes follow on the first rupture. Eventually Constanza finds himself unable to escape, and stops once more with husband and wife to dinner. There is a crisp cynicism about the play, and at the same time a trick of the unexpected, which ought to disarm the moralist and to excuse the occasionally rather obvious mechanism of the plot. The lawyer Mr. Hallard individualises so quaintly as is really dragged into the more important passages by the heels, but his movements and speeches could ill be spared. And though Julia and her Constanza, whom Miss Ada Potter's light methods and Mr. Leslie Faber's more solemn manner so happily contrast, are certainly a reprehensible couple, their relations are glossed over so gaily that they seem hardly to call for serious consideration.

### "HINDLE WAKES." AT THE PLAYHOUSE.

We could do with more such plays as "Hindle Wakes" on our stage. Sound, strong, breezy work is this, illustrating a phase of life which is far more genuinely English than those of London drawing-rooms that too many of our writers affect, and sending a flashlight over the gulf that separates working-class from burgess notions of morality. When Mr. Stanley Houghton sets about portraying the Lancashire mill-girl and her occasional moods of recklessness, or gives us contrasted types in two old friends of the North-countryman who has climbed up the social ladder, and of another who has remained on a lower rung, he knows his material and can produce a startling suggestion of verisimilitude. Real folk are these he asks us to contemplate, and he never spoils his characterisation by either extravagance or artifice; their talk, their actions, the imbroglio in which they are involved, are all of the most natural order. The motor-jaut to Llandudno which young Jeffiotte, the cotton-merchant's son, and Fanny Hawthorn, a weaver's daughter, indulge in just for fun at the time of the "wakes," starts a plot of just the right sort of simplicity, and enables the dramatist to lead to the most ingenious of surprises. "Thou shalt wed the lass," says the boy's implacable father—and his little sweetheart, Beatrice, sobs but gives him up. Everything is prepared for making Fanny into an honest woman—indeed, Alan must take her or lose his father's "brass." And then everyone is taken aback, for they have taken the consent of the girl for granted. And it is she who rebels. Not rich man's son for her; she has had her little spree, but Alan is not, after all, her sort. So she walks out mistress of the scene, and a situation that might occur any day is handled without false sentiment, without caricature, and with perfect logic. Miss Horniman's company, who first introduced the play to Londoners, very properly interpret it at its new West End home, the Playhouse, and once more Miss Edith Goodall and her comrades delight us by the ensemble they maintain and their fidelity to local dialect and manners.

## PARLIAMENT.

THE recent warm weather has inclined the thoughts of Members to holiday-making, and a considerable number have paired already for the summer recess, which is to be limited to two months. There is usually a very small attendance on the green benches, the brightest part of the Palace of Westminster being the Terrace at tea-time. Acrimony in debate has decreased since the suspension of the Home Rule Bill till October, but other measures have been closely and vigilantly criticised, and the Franchise Bill, after being read a second time, is left in a peculiar position, the Members who have given notice of amendments in favour of women's suffrage including Sir Edward Grey, who thus enters the lists against Mr. Asquith. The Finance Bill, which is receiving earlier attention than it was expected to secure, drew an important and much-cheered speech on Monday from Mr. Austen Chamberlain, whose mastery of such a matter is highly appreciated by the whole House. Giving his reasons for the present unhappy plight of gilt-edged securities, Mr. Chamberlain rebuked Mr. Lloyd George for the appeals which he made to one class as opposed to another, and referred to the feeling of insecurity which the tone of his speeches and the agitation in which he took part induced in the investing public. The return of Mr. Outhwaite for Hanley has increased the curiosity felt by the Opposition with regard to the Radical Committee on Land Reform, which has been formed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and many inquiries have been made about it. On being pressed to say why Unionists should not be invited to take part in the inquiry, the Prime Minister pleaded that it was entirely unofficial, and that any expenditure it might incur would be met from private sources. Meanwhile, the House of Lords continues to have grave debates on great subjects. It contributed to the public enlightenment by its recent discussion on our naval position in the Mediterranean, and last Monday it dealt with the delicate theme of a Trans-Persian Railway. Viscount Morley explained that the Government had committed the country to nothing except to an examination of the proposal for a railway, and hinted that a point-blank refusal might have involved disadvantages to our Indian position much more serious than those likely to result from our present attitude. His speech, supplemented as it was by Lord Crewe, failed to give Lord Curzon "even the ghost of an idea" of what the real attitude of the Government was towards the railway, but the discussion of the subject by highly competent Peers in the serene atmosphere of the Second Chamber was, no doubt, of value to the Ministers themselves.

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## TITLEPAGE AND INDEX.

The Titlepage and Index to Engravings of Volume One Hundred and Forty (from January 6 to June 29, 1912) of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be had, gratis, through any Newsagent, or direct from the Publishing Office, 172, Strand, London, W.C.

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## FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE QUEEN ANNE: THE SOVEREIGN AT WINCHESTER.

DRAWINGS BY A. FORESTIER (FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS"); PHOTOGRAPHS BY GREEN, G.P.U., AND C.N.



1. WHY THE UNDERPINNING OF WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL BECAME NECESSARY: MONKS LAYING THE WOODEN FOUNDATIONS OF THE BUILDING ON A PEATY MOHASS.

2. THE INSCRIPTION RECORDING THE PRESERVATION OF THE CATHEDRAL FROM DANGER.

3. PASSING THE EFFIGY OF ONE OF THE KINGS WHO HAVE PRAYED IN THE CATHEDRAL: THE KING AND QUEEN DRIVING PAST THE STATUE OF KING ALFRED.

For the first time since the days of Queen Anne, a British Sovereign visited Winchester when the King and Queen went there on July 15 to attend the Thanksgiving Service for the preservation of the cathedral of that city, which Britons, Celts, Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans have called "Capital," and in which Kings have been crowned and buried. It will be recalled that the work of preserving the cathedral began in 1905. The monastic builders did not choose their site wisely, and they built, if not on sand, on a peaty morass, placing layers of beech logs over the bed of soft marl permanently washed by water. The difficulties of the underpinning were made great by an inrush of water into the crypt, and the work

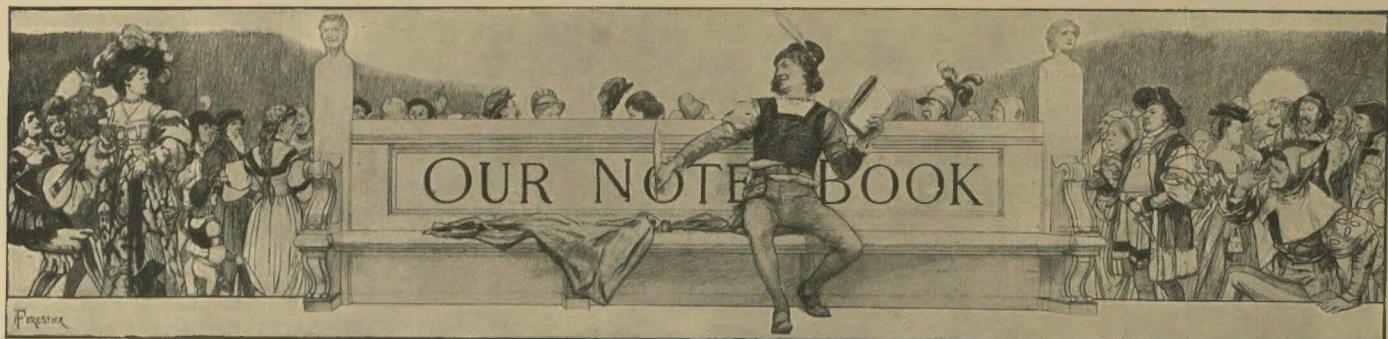
4. WORK WHICH KEPT A DIVER UNDER WATER SIX HOURS A DAY FOR FIVE-AND-A-HALF YEARS: UNDERPINNING THE FLOODED FOUNDATIONS OF WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

5. ON THEIR WAY TO TAKE PART IN THE THANKSGIVING SERVICE: THE KING AND QUEEN ENTERING WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

6. ABOUT TO SIGN THE REGISTER UNDER THE NEW BUTTRESSES OF THE CATHEDRAL: THE KING AND QUEEN AT WINCHESTER.

7. RECEIVED AD PORTAS: THE ARRIVAL OF THE KING AND QUEEN AT WINCHESTER COLLEGE.

had to be done by a diver. To this diver, who for five-and-a-half years worked six hours a day under the water, special tribute was paid in the account of the preservation of the Cathedral, and at the King's request he was introduced to his Majesty. The King and Queen also paid a visit to Winchester College, where they were received "Ad portas"—that is to say, at the gate where "Ad portas" is spoken. This (we quote from "Winchester College Notions") is "a Latin oration, addressed to Posers and distinguished guests, delivered in Election week by a Prefect of Hall in front of Middle Gate." "Posers" are "the two Examiners who come down at the end of Short Half for Elections to New College."



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

THERE is a fussy something which is abroad to-day, like a huge, invisible bluebottle, which most of us explain differently and most of us quite wrongly. Thoughtful Conservatives call it innovation; half-witted Conservatives call it Lloyd George. The more thoughtful Liberals would grope for some such term as "bureaucracy"; the more brainless would be content with some grumbling about Mrs. Grundy, and the advisability of that lady attending more to the domestic affairs of Mr. Grundy. But, indeed, the thing is not innovation and it is not convention; it is neither of these useful and necessary things. If a name is to be found for it, I should be inclined to call it Misapplication. It is generally the snatching of some tool or trick which is not new at all, but often quite stale and familiar, and applying it to something else, generally to something to which it does not apply.

Thus the Tories tell us to copy German armaments, and the Liberals tell us to copy German schools; but neither of them tries to make an English art of arms or an English art of teaching, founded on the things quite peculiar to England; or the things in which we differ from Germany much more than from any other land. On the one hand, the Tariff Reformers import all their ideas from abroad; and would keep out everything German except the spirit of Germany. On the other hand, a thing like the Insurance Act is not a revolution or even an innovation; it is a second-hand toy made in Germany and labelled "social legislation."

These things never arise out of our national realities at home, either in revolt or in defence; they never refer to the things of English origin, the great estates or the trade unions. It is so with very many larger matters. Thus, some people nowadays are fearfully excited, not only about votes for women, but about votes for schoolboys, for savages, and all kinds of people who, for one reason or another, have not had them yet. But in this there is no innovation; there is no new idea. The idea of the vote itself is as old as the ancients; the vote is not new as a principle, it is only new as a panacea. All that is new is the notion that it must be the cure for everything and everybody: for little boys, for Chinamen, for bullied women, or for sweated men.

The thing itself, the mere white voting pebble, is as old as Athens; and though Demosthenes occasionally had his mouth full of pebbles, I do not think he always had his head full of them. I think he understood that liberty is a daily power and not an occasional privilege; certainly societies more spontaneous and creative than ours have often achieved it by other and newer methods. But we must patch up all the cracks in this poor old world with election placards; though they may be about things utterly indifferent to the actual people. So long as we can get China called a republic, we never ask whether, perhaps, in that very hour China has ceased to be a democracy. And the new schoolmaster who runs his school as a Parliament, with an elected boy President or Prime

Minister, is probably quite unaware that he has struck the deadliest blow possible at the equality and fraternity of schoolboys.

This is the ground of the vague middle-class irritation against the minor changes that are so waspish and well meaning. We all feel dimly that these proposals are not old things that have been tested or new things that have been demonstrated; they are not a real safety, like some continuous human habit in food or drink; nor are they a real rescue, like an important discovery in medicine or surgery. They

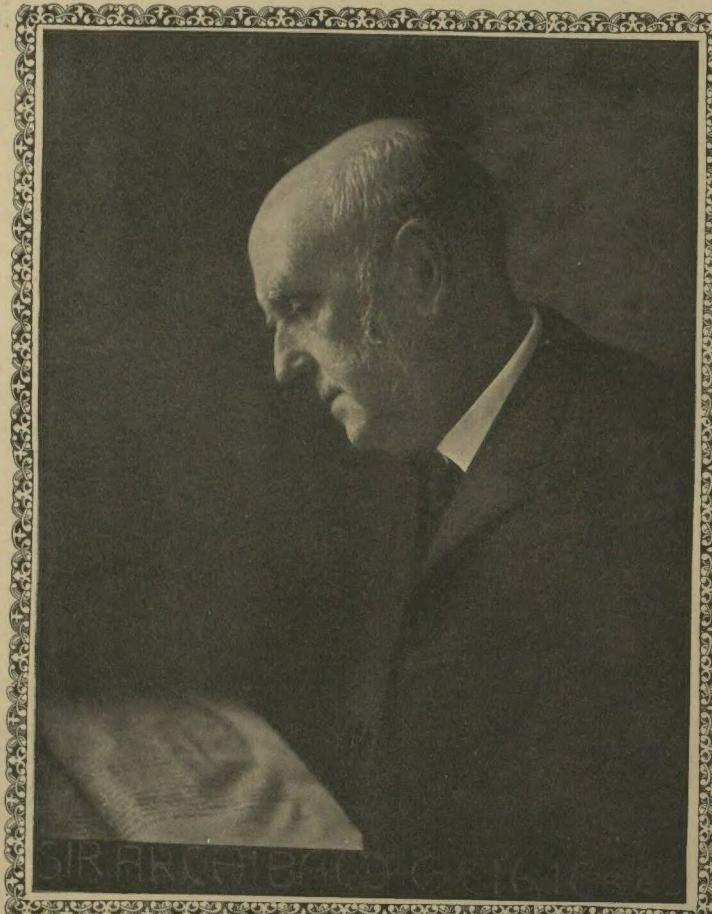
a vote will make females free and well-governed. But, on the other hand, males are at least sufficiently male and females sufficiently female to raise a doubt about whether sex may affect such bliss as can be found in the ballot-box.

Educated people are often so stupid as to make one doubt whether the poor can gain all by education. But, on the other hand, uneducated people are often so wise that we fear they have something to lose, even if they have nothing to gain, by being educated. In short, the modern methods of political reform, even when they have done well, have not done so obviously well that it is certain to be a benefit to extend them.

I have found that such problems can be most largely and patriotically considered by taking the little town in which I live as a sort of toy or model. Now the people in my town have lately been enormously annoyed by being told that all their houses must have numbers to them. In this case the annoyance rests exactly on the instincts quoted above. We feel that numbering is neither of the two imaginable and interesting things; it is not an old custom, and it is not a new idea. As far as I am concerned, I have no earthly objection to a number being tied on to my gate, or on to my coat-tails, if it amuses anybody. But that is just the point; the number on my gate would not amuse anybody, not even me. If, on the other hand, Beaconsfield were the first town to invent numbers I should strut about like a peacock.

But, as it is, we know that this innovation is not even an innovation; it is a mere piece of blind annexation and obliteration of boundaries: we are merely conquered by the lowest notions of the suburbs. Even if it be a revolution in Beaconsfield, it is still a platitude in Brixton. We know that in the cold complexities of the great cities, houses must be numbered. We know that in the titanic American cities even streets are numbered. We know that in some yet higher and happier scientific cities of the future even the men and women may be numbered—as are at present only the most abject and unhappy classes, the criminals and the policemen. But we also know that this method does not fit us and was not even meant to.

A town as small as this has a familiar physiognomy: and you number the features of your face, nose No. 9 and your chin No. 11, as fix belated figures to the inns, the rectory, the barber's or the blacksmith's of such a place. In the decaying cities men know a number first, then a house, and then (very imperfectly) a man. But here in Beaconsfield we know the man first; then we have a hazy notion of the neighbourhood of the house in which he dwells; but, as for the number, we shall not notice it even if it is there.



PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY, WHICH HAS JUST CELEBRATED ITS  
250TH ANNIVERSARY: SIR ARCHIBALD GEIKIE.

Sir Archibald Geikie, the eminent geologist, has long been associated with the Royal Society, of which he has been President since 1908. Before that he was for seven years its secretary, and he had previously acted for four years as its Foreign Secretary. On the 16th of this month the Royal Society kept the 250th anniversary of its existence as a corporate body. It was on December 5, 1660, that the first members, numbering 115, agreed to hold meetings in order to promote experimental philosophy. They also agreed each to "allowe one shilling weekly towards the defraying of occassional charges." Now the Society has an annual Government grant of £5000. Founded in the days of Charles II, it has been the leading agency in the development of science since the Restoration, and the great names on its roll are numbered in thousands. Among the first members, who were not all scientists in the modern sense, were Robert Boyle, Isaac Barrow, and John Dryden. In the Society's second list appears the name of Sir Isaac Newton, for many years its President.

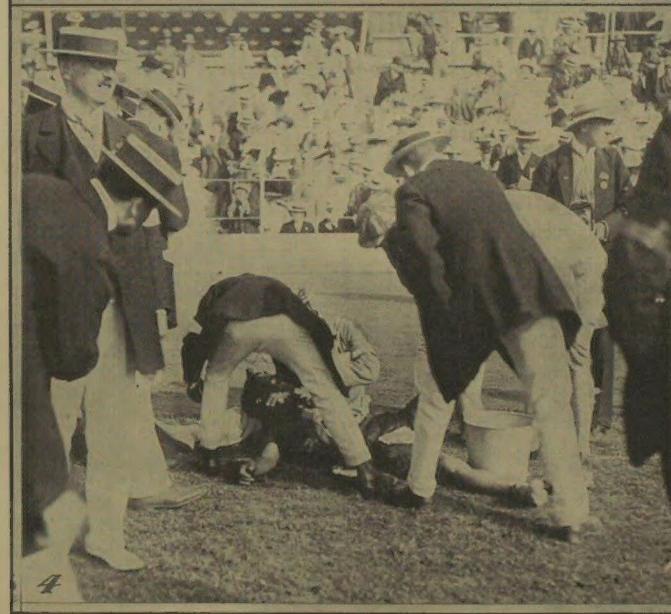
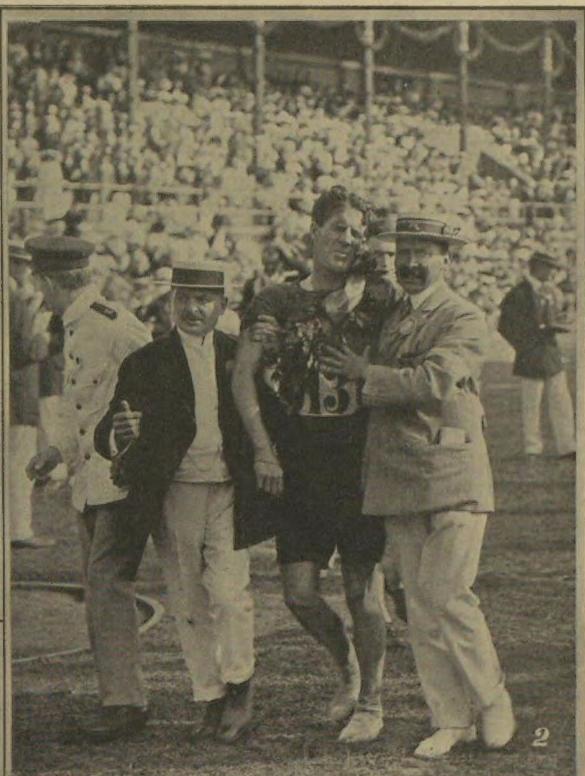
are simply second-hand goods, which are rather used up even when they have been useful; things that went passably with other people and may go much more poorly with us.

Germany is not so happy that we can be sure an Insurance Act will make us happy. But, on the other hand, Germany is sufficiently German to make it doubtful whether we shall share what Teutonic satisfaction there really is. Males are not so free and well-governed that we can be sure

might as well labelling your nose No. 9 and your chin No. 11, as fix belated figures to the inns, the rectory, the barber's or the blacksmith's of such a place. In the decaying cities men know a number first, then a house, and then (very imperfectly) a man. But here in Beaconsfield we know the man first; then we have a hazy notion of the neighbourhood of the house in which he dwells; but, as for the number, we shall not notice it even if it is there.

## THE RACE FATAL TO A RUNNER: SOUTH AFRICA WINS THE MARATHON.

FOUR PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, ONE BY C.N.

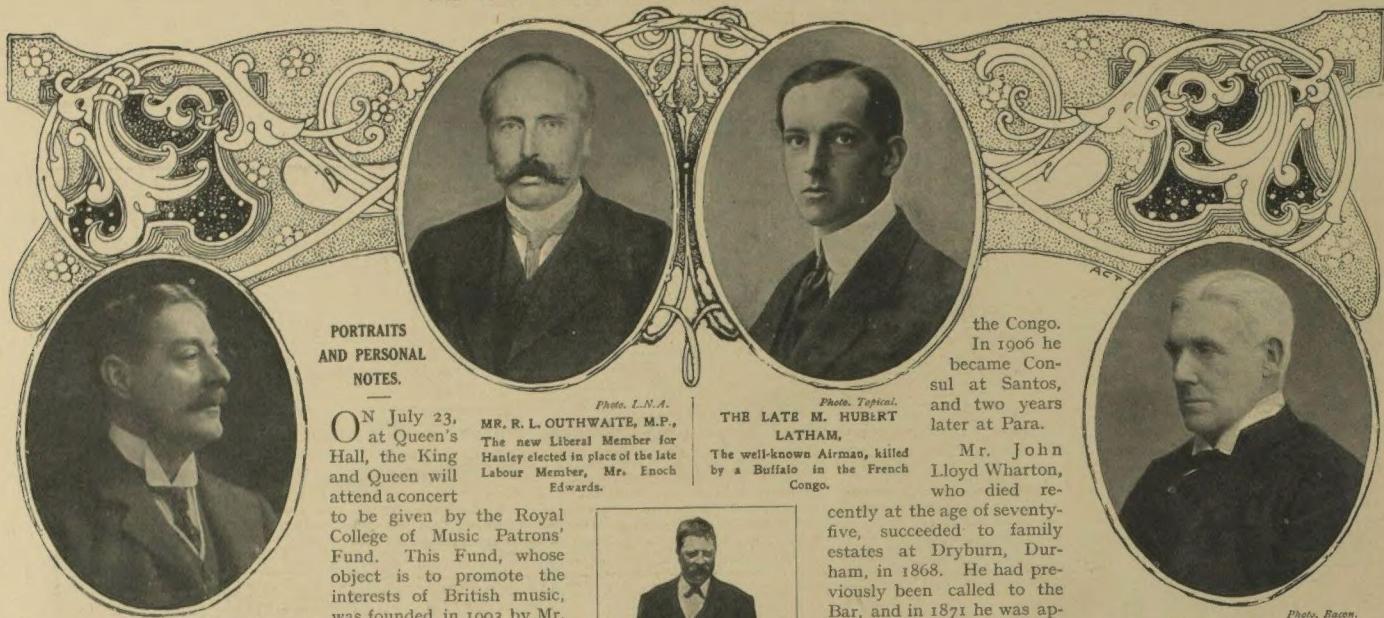


1. WITH LAURELLED SOUTH AFRICAN COLOURS ABOUT HIM: K. K. MCARTHUR, OF SOUTH AFRICA, THE WINNER, BREASTING THE TAPE AT THE FINISH OF THE MARATHON RACE OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES.
3. AT THE DOOR OF HIS GOAL: MCARTHUR ENTERING THE STADIUM AT STOCKHOLM AT THE FINISH OF THE MARATHON, BOY SCOUTS HOLDING THE ROUTE.
4. THE PENALTY OF A FINE WIN: MCARTHUR, EXHAUSTED, ON THE GROUND AFTER THE FINISH.

The Marathon Race at the Olympic Games at Stockholm, which was over a distance of 40,200 metres (about 25 miles) was won by K. K. McArthur, of South Africa. C. W. Gitsham, of South Africa, was second; G. Strobino, of the United States, was third. McArthur's time, over a particularly trying course, was 2 hours, 36 min., 54 4-5 sec.; Gitsham came in 57 1-5 sec.

2. THE WINNER OF THE 25-MILE MARATHON RACE AFTER THE FINISH: K. K. MCARTHUR, EXHAUSTED, ASSISTED BY OFFICIALS.
5. SHOULDERED BY SOUTH AFRICAN FELLOW-ATHLETES AFTER THE FINISH OF THE MARATHON: K. K. MCARTHUR, THE WINNER (ON THE RIGHT) AND C. W. GITSHAM, ALSO OF SOUTH AFRICA, WHO CAME IN SECOND (ON THE LEFT).

Afterwards, most unfortunately, one of the competitors in the great race, the Portuguese Lazarro, who dropped out, exhausted, some 6½ miles on the return journey, died from his exertions, although at one time it was hoped that he would pull round. This tragic event, which aroused much sympathy, cast a gloom over the conclusion of the Games.



PORTRAITS  
AND PERSONAL  
NOTES.

ON July 23, at Queen's Hall, the King and Queen will attend a concert

Photo, L.N.A.  
MR. R. L. OUTHWAITE, M.P.,  
The new Liberal Member for Hanley elected in place of the late Labour Member, Mr. Enoch Edwards.

Photo, Topical.  
THE LATE M. HUBERT LATHAM,  
The well-known Airmen killed by a Buffalo in the French Congo.

the Congo.  
In 1906 he became Consul at Santos, and two years later at Para.

Mr. John Lloyd Wharton, who died recently at the age of seventy-five, succeeded to family estates at Dryburn, Durham, in 1868. He had previously been called to the Bar, and in 1871 he was appointed Chairman of Quarter Sessions, an office which he discharged with great ability for thirty-five years. He also presided for many years over the Durham County Council. A Conservative in politics, he was M.P. for the City of Durham from 1871 to 1874, and for Ripon from 1886 to 1906. In the latter year he succeeded Sir Edward Grey as Chairman of the North-Eastern Railway Company. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1897.



Photo, Racom.  
THE LATE RIGHT HON. J. LLOYD WHARTON, P.C.,  
Chairman of the North-Eastern Railway.

donor of the Berkshire Scholarship to the Royal College of Music.

Mr. R. L. Outhwaite, the new Member for Hanley, is a Tasmanian by birth, and spent his youth in Australia and New Zealand, where he was engaged in sheep-farming. In 1892 he took up the study of law and the question of land tenure. Ten years later he went to South Africa, after the Boer War, and both there and in this country he strongly opposed Chinese labour. In 1906 he contested West Birmingham against Mr. Chamberlain, and two years ago he stood for the Horsham Division.

Among those presented to the King and Queen when they visited Winchester on the occasion of the Thanksgiving Service for the restoration of the cathedral was Mr. William Robert Walker, the diver, whose work during the last six years in strengthening the foundations of the building has been of such importance. As the Archbishop of Canterbury put it, and our illustrations elsewhere show, the cathedral was practically "built on a raft," and but for the restoration, it would now be in ruins.

In welcoming the Boston Artillery at Buckingham Palace the King made an interesting allusion to the origin of that regiment. "I am interested to hear," he said, "that... you went to Windsor and affixed a tablet to the house erected on the site of that formerly occupied by Robert Keane, a member of the English Corps [that is, of the Honourable Artillery Company], who, in 1638, left England for Boston, and there



Photo, L.N.A.  
MR. WILLIAM ROBERT WALKER,  
The Diver employed beneath Winchester Cathedral, recently Presented to the King.

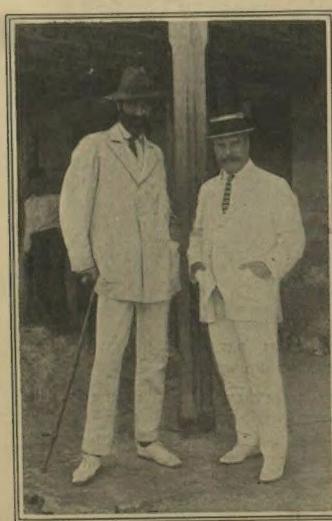
By the tragic death of M. Hubert Latham—killed by a buffalo while big-game hunting in the French Congo—an adventurous career was ended. He was, perhaps, the first airman to meet a violent death otherwise than through the perils of the air. M. Latham was born in Paris in 1883, and was educated there and at Oxford. It was early in 1909 that he took to flying, and he very nearly succeeded in being the first airman to cross the Channel, falling into the sea near Dover six days before M. Blériot's successful flight. M. Latham had served in the French Army, and had been awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honour for his services as a pilot at manoeuvres.

Anglo-Saxon staying-power was well demonstrated in the Marathon Race in the Olympic Games at Stockholm, the winner and the second man home being South Africans, the third and fourth Americans, and the fifth a Canadian. The distance was 40,200 metres, or about twenty-five British miles. Mr. K. K. McArthur, the winner, covered it in 2 hours 36 min. 54.4-5 sec. Mr. C. W. Githam, who



THE KING BESIDE THE STARS AND STRIPES: HIS MAJESTY PHOTOGRAPHED WITH THE BOSTON ARTILLERY COMPANY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The King inspected, at Buckingham Palace on July 15, along with the Honourable Artillery Company of London, a detachment of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Boston, Mass. His Majesty saluted the Stars and Stripes, and after the parade stood between it and the regimental colour for the photograph to be taken. On the King's left is Captain Appleton, and on his right, Adjutant Cody. Colonel Hedges, Secretary to the Delegation, is the second figure from the left in the foreground.



Photo, St. Stephen's Intelligence Bureau.  
AUTHOR OF THE REPORT ON CRUELTY TO PUTUMAYO RUBBER-GATHERERS: SIR ROGER CASEMENT (ON LEFT), WITH SEÑOR JUAN TIZÓN, OF THE PERUVIAN AMAZON COMPANY.

founded the historical organisation represented by the present detachment." His Majesty also happily alluded to the influence of such visits in strengthening friendship between the two English-speaking nations.

All the horrors associated with "red rubber" in the Congo pale before the revelations of Sir Roger Casement, recently published in a Government Blue Book, regarding the treatment of certain native rubber-gatherers in the Putumayo district. Some illustrations of the people and places in question are given elsewhere in this issue. Sir Roger Casement was appointed three years ago British Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro. From 1898 to 1905 he was Consul in Portuguese West Africa and



Photo, Topical.  
MR. K. K. MCARTHUR,  
Winner of the Marathon Race in the Olympic Games.

was second, came in about 57 seconds later, and some 50 seconds ahead of Mr. G. Strobinio. The winner received a great ovation when he reached the Stadium.

Mr. A. N. S. Jackson, the Oxford athlete, sustained British prestige in the Olympic Games, which had suffered in some events, by winning the 1500 metres in the record time of 3 min. 56½ sec. To use the language of the running track, the young Oxonian ran himself completely out, and had to be helped away after the finish. He was chivalrously paced in the race by the Cambridge Athletic

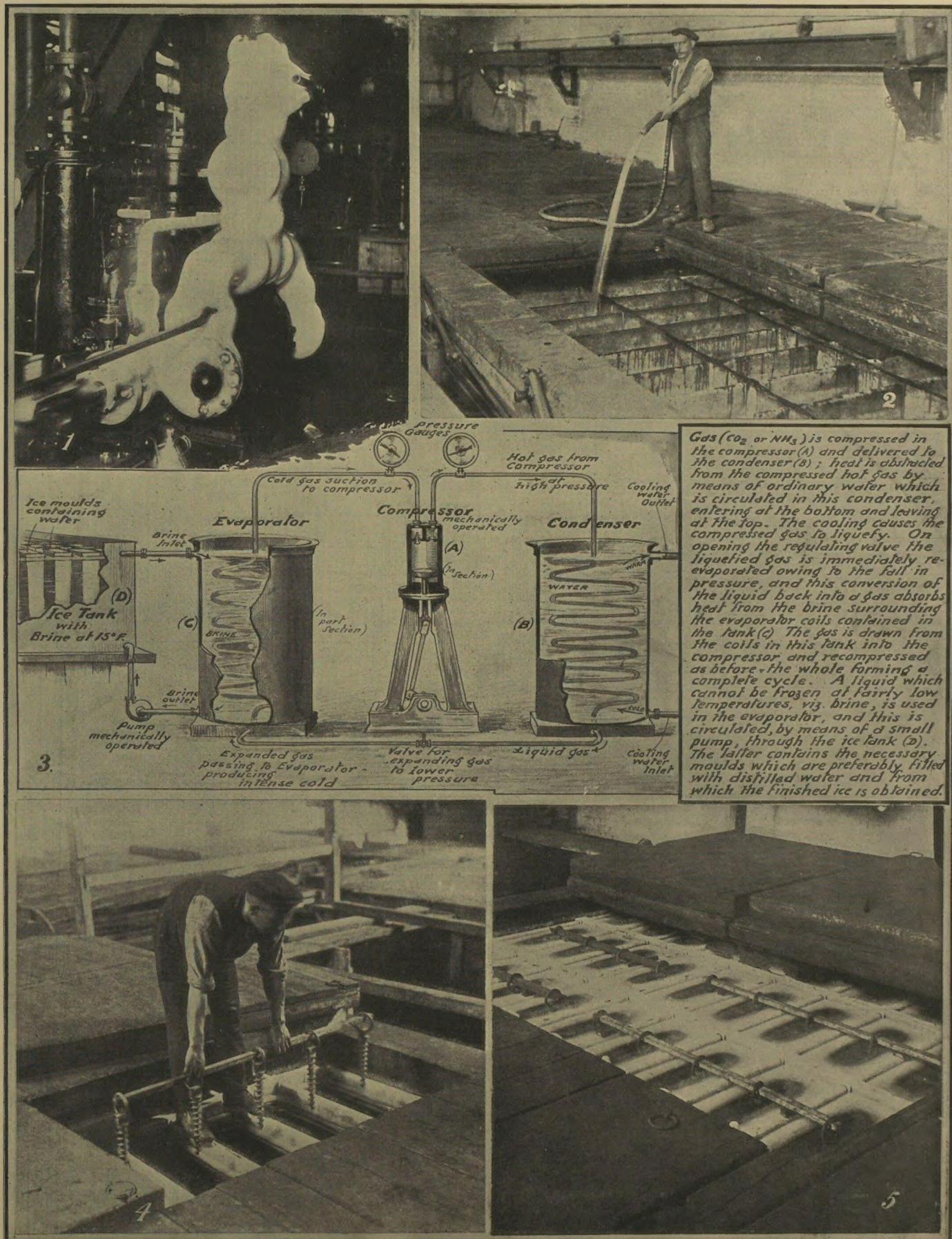
President, Mr. P. J. Baker. Jackson had to run round four Americans keeping side by side in the last lap.



Photo, Illus. Bureau.  
EXHAUSTED BY HIS VICTORY IN THE 1500 METRES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES: MR. A. N. JACKSON BEING ASSISTED OFF THE TRACK IN THE STADIUM AT STOCKHOLM.

## THE GREAT DOG-DAYS NECESSITY: THE MAKING OF ICE FOR SUMMER.

DRAWINGS BY W. B. ROBINSON; PHOTOGRAPHS BY RECORD PRESS.



1. USED MORE PARTICULARLY WHEN THE HEATS OF THE SUN AND SIRIUS, THE DOG-STAR, ARE COMBINED. THE AMMONIA COMPRESSOR.

3. THE MAKING OF ICE: THE J. AND E. HALL METHOD.

4. MAKING IT POSSIBLE TO RAISE THE FROZEN BLOCKS WITH EASE: LAYING THE SCREWS IN THE WATER BEFORE THE FREEZING PROCESS.

2. "LAYING THE FOUNDATIONS" OF THE BLOCKS OF ICE: FILLING THE TANKS WITH WATER.

5. MIDWAY TOWARDS PERFECTION: HALF-FROZEN BLOCKS IN A REFRIGERATOR, SHOWING THE RING-TOPS OF THE SCREWS FOR RAISING.

During the dog-days more particularly, great interest is taken by the general public in the artificial manufacture of ice (a great industry at all times), for of the necessities of the hot weather, surely ice is the greatest! We offer no excuse, therefore, for this series of illustrations. Our acknowledgements for help given are due to Messrs. J. and E. Hall.

## FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



Photo. L.N.A.

RESULTS OF A STORM UNEQUALLED IN THE HISTORY OF WESTERN CANADA: HOUSES WRECKED IN REGINA BY THE GREAT CYCLONE WHICH SWEEP ACROSS THE CITY.

On the afternoon of Sunday, June 30, a great cyclone swept across Regina and did very great damage to life and property. The disaster was heralded by great black clouds, which rolled over the city; a moment later the storm was at its height, and débris was flying everywhere through the air. The first idea of the magnitude of the affair came when three girls from the Telephone Exchange went to one of the newspaper offices, saying that the Exchange had been razed to the ground. Regina, which is in the heart of the wheat-growing district of Saskatchewan, has a population of 17,000, and is the headquarters of the North-West Mounted Police. In 1910 alone half-a-million pounds were spent on new buildings.



Photo. Chicago Postal Studio.

DAMAGE DONE BY THE TERRIBLE CYCLONE WHICH DEVASTATED REGINA, THE CAPITAL OF THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN: A PHOTOGRAPH IN THE WRECKED AREA.



Photo. G.P.U.

FIRST SEEN AT THE 14TH OF JULY REVIEW AND DISLIKED BY SOME: A NEW FRENCH MILITARY UNIFORM, DESIGNED BY EDOUARD DETAILLE.



Photo. Underwood and Underwood.

INSPECTED BY M. MILLERAND, THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR, AT THE REVIEW AT LONGCHAMP ON THE 14TH IN CONNECTION WITH THE FRENCH NATIONAL FÊTES: SUGGESTED UNIFORMS FOR FRENCH INFANTRY DESIGNED BY M. EDOUARD DETAILLE.



Photo. Record Press.

SEEN FOR THE FIRST TIME AT THE REVIEW OF JULY 14TH: A NEW FIELD-UNIFORM WORN BY AN OFFICER OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

The French took particular interest in the great review at Longchamp on July 14 last from the fact that, for the first time, they, as a body, had opportunity to see the new uniform projected for the whole of the French infantry. This, which owes its design to the famous military painter Edouard Detaille, did not meet with universal approval, although the majority were in its favour; particularly, perhaps, because a number looked upon the helmet as too like that worn by the troops of Bavaria. At present, a company of the 28th Regiment are wearing the new dress.



Photo. C.N.

ARMED WITH BALL-CARTRIDGES: MEN OF THE DUBLIN FUSILIERS ON DUTY AT GRAYS STATION, TILBURY, AS GUARDS AGAINST RIOTING.

On July 15, some 400 men of the Dublin Fusiliers arrived at Tilbury, from Gravesend, on strike duty. One hundred of them were stationed at Grays, and fifty each at Tilbury and North-End Bridge. Communication was kept between Tilbury Fort and Grays by means of the heliograph.—The motor-car illustrated, which is drawn forward by a propeller which is being generally called its "wings," made a successful run of 320 miles from Paris to Lyons recently. A 40-h.p. engine drives the propeller. There is no other mechanism. The wheels of the car are free, except for the foot-brakes. A speed of sixty-two miles an hour was obtained during the trial run.



Photo. C.N.

FITTED WITH SO-CALLED "WINGS": A MOTOR-CAR DRIVEN BY MEANS OF A PROPELLER, AT THE RATE OF SIXTY-TWO MILES AN HOUR.



Photo. Underwood and Underwood.

THE OXFORD MILLENARY CELEBRATIONS: PROFESSOR OMAN DELIVERING AN ORATION ON THE ORIGINS OF OXFORD IN NEW COLLEGE GARDENS.

The Oxford Millenary was celebrated last week. One of the entertainments was a garden-party in New College Gardens. At this Professor Oman delivered an oration on the origins of Oxford, saying that in 912, when it came into history, it was practically a new town. In the beginning, he said, it was probably a local centre of "bushtware," or garrison settlers against the Danes, an institution of King Alfred's.—One of the incidents of July 15, the day on which the Insurance Act came into force, was the public burning of a copy of that Act in Finsbury Circus. Saturated in methylated spirits, it was held in a pair of tongs and fired by opponents of the Act, who were standing on a balcony. Some two thousand people, chiefly City clerks, were present. In the evening of the same day another copy of the Act was burnt in Trafalgar Square.

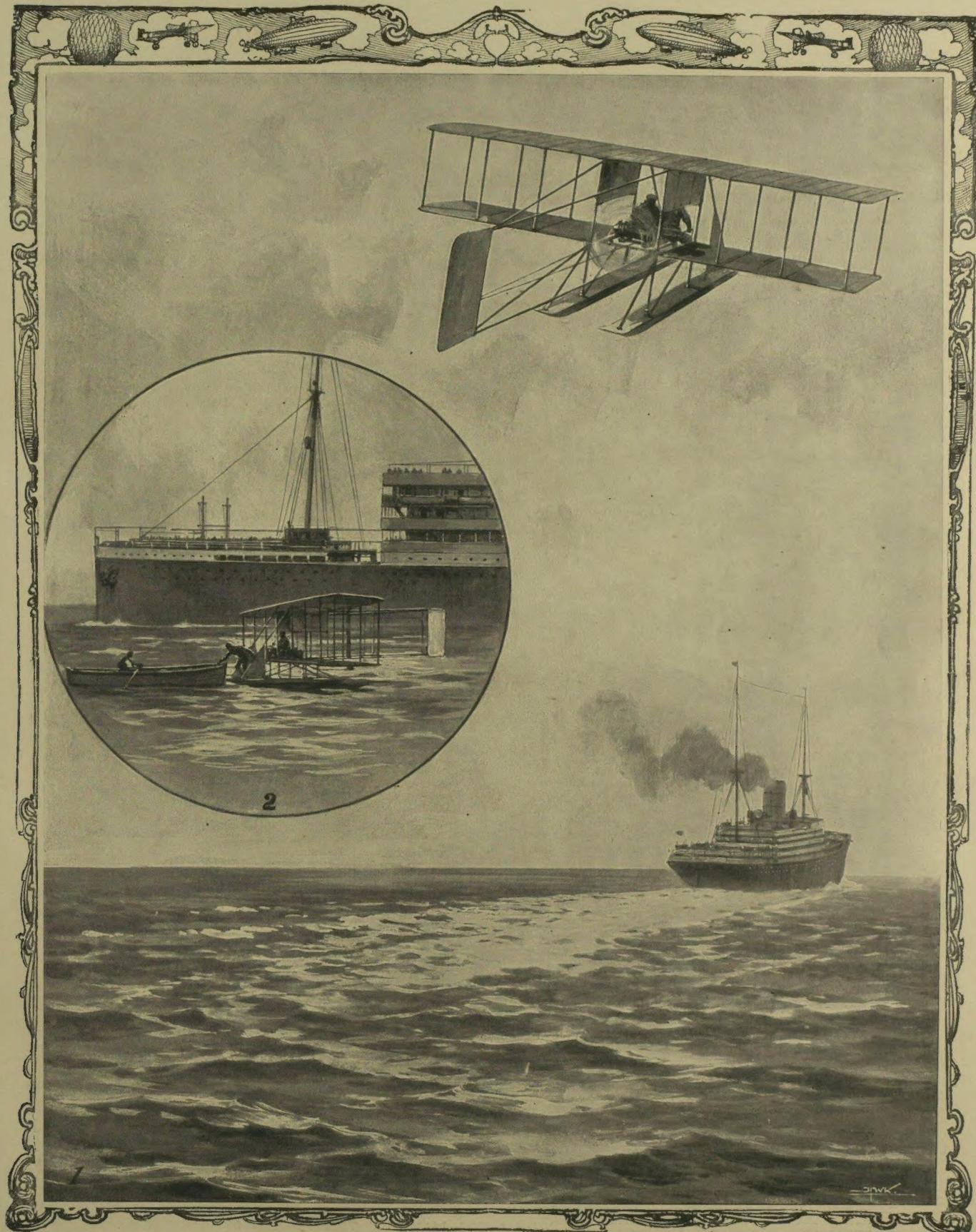


Photo. Illust. Bureau.

THE FIRST DAY OF THE INSURANCE ACT IN LONDON: BURNING A COPY OF THE ACT IN FINSBURY CIRCUS ON JULY 15.

## CATCHING A "LOST" STEAMER BY AEROPLANE: FLIGHT TO A LINER.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKOEK FROM PHOTOGRAPHS IN "POPULAR MECHANICS."



1. CATCHING A BOAT AFTER SHE HAD BEEN AT SEA FOR OVER HALF AN HOUR: THE BELATED PASSENGER FLYING IN PURSUIT OF THE VESSEL IN A HYDRO-AEROPLANE.

"A belated passenger in New York," says the "Popular Mechanics" Magazine, of Chicago, "recently chased and overtook a steamer sailing for Europe and was put aboard, the aeroplane being the vehicle with which he accomplished his purpose. The thing was done only a short time ago. The passenger was not really belated, as he could have reached the steamer in time for the sailing if he had not made arrangements to remain a little longer ashore. Thirty minutes after the boat left its dock the passenger and Frank Coffyn, the airman, set out in pursuit in the latter's hydro-aeroplane. The flying-machine caught the steamship in a very

2. AFTER THE HYDRO-AEROPLANE HAD CAUGHT THE LINER UP AND HAD ALIGHTED ON THE WATER BY HER: THE PASSENGER BOARDING ONE OF THE SHIP'S BOATS.

few minutes after making a record trip down New York Harbour about 500 feet from the surface. After circling the ship twice the hydro-aeroplane dropped to the water and a boat was put off from the steamer for the passenger. When the passenger had been taken from his machine, Coffyn rose in the air again and returned to his starting-point. This is the first time the feat has ever been accomplished, although once before an aeroplane was sent in pursuit of a steamship to deliver a package to a passenger aboard." At the Naval Review before the King in May a hydroplane easily out-distanced a fast destroyer.

## A SCHOOL-LANGUAGE AS STRANGE AS VOLAPUK: "NOTIONS."

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



FROM PEMPE - SEEKING TO MONS: THE WINCHESTER MAN — HIS TONGUE AND SOME CUSTOMS.

It was arranged that the King and Queen should go to Winchester on July 15 to attend the service of Thanksgiving for the restoration of the Cathedral, and thus enter a city to which no British Sovereign has been since the time of Queen Anne. Their Majesties' programme included a visit to Winchester College, some of whose "notions" are illustrated on this page and on another. The following notes should be given; they are taken from those extremely interesting volumes, "Winchester College Notions," published by Messrs. P. and G. Wells, of College Street, Winchester. Wisely, the authors do not describe "Pempe," save as "a necessity for all new men." Following their lead, we will not give it away: all old Wykehamists know well enough what it is! "Ebenezer" is described as "a ball which hits the wooden bar in Racquet or Fives Courts and flies straight up." "Socius" is "a companion" or "to accompany," and is from the Latin "Socius."

"Toytyme" is "the evening hours of preparation," and is used in some houses for all hours of preparation. A "toy"—that is, a combined desk and bookcase—is derived from the French "toise, one fathom or six feet long measure; six feet being space allotted each man in college." "Tége" (pronounced "teejay") is "a protégé, a new man who is looked after by some senior member of the School." To "nail" is "to catch." "There was a special kind of mailing, to obtain Watchers out for irregular hours." Amongst the rules to be observed by the man who was mailing was "He may not nail men under cover—a house, doorway, and projecting roof equally counting as cover." "Mons," which is, of course, from the Latin Mons, a mountain, has the following origin: "Often in the evenings after tea there would arise a cry of 'Mons on!' All the men within hearing would rush up and form a pile on the top of some unlucky individual."

## PECULIAR TO A GREAT SCHOOL: WINCHESTER COLLEGE "NOTIONS."

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



FROM BAKING TO MOAB AND EDOM: THE WINCHESTER MAN—HIS TONGUE AND SOME CUSTOMS.

The authors of "Winchester College Notions" say: "The primary object of this work is to supply Wykehamists with a dictionary of their language; the secondary, to give the outside world some idea of the words and usages that have been and are in vogue at Winchester College." That such a dictionary was as necessary as it is fascinating goes almost without the saying, for the language of the Wykehamist is no more understood of the people than would be some strange dialect from African wilds. With regard to the subjects on this page the following note from the volumes in question must be given. To "bake" is "to sit or lie at ease, to lounge"; while "baker" is "a cushion for a seat," and "bakester" one who "bakes." With regard to "Hills," the authors write: "St. Catherine's Hill . . . derives its name from the chapel erected there to St. Catherine. . . . Until 1867 the men used to go there every Remedy (or holiday) and Half-Remedy throughout

the year." In 1868 "Hills was finally abolished, and names-calling there twice a year is the only survival of a custom coeval with the College." There are various ceremonies on and about Hills which new men have to go through on the first or second Sunday after their arrival. "To toll" is "to run." The Labyrinth is "a maze cut in the turf on the top of Hills." The Domum Cross is "a cross in Trench on the farther side of Hills. Every new man has to put on to the Cross a stone taken from Chalk Pit . . . It is supposed to have been cut by the traditional author of "Domum" (the Winchester song). A "candlesstick" is "a candidate for admission into College." "Moab" is the later College Conduit. "Edom" is "the space round College boot-holes, opposite Arcadia" (the Warden's stables). The reference is to Psalm LX, 8, "Moab is my wash-pot, over Edom will I cast out my shoe."

## SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY



## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

## SOME MEDICAL WONDERS.

IN common, I daresay, with many of my readers, I have perused in the daily Press an account of certain American medical discoveries or researches, the nature of which is sufficiently startling to deserve comment. It is saying nothing derogatory to our Transatlantic friends to admit that tall stories have frequently been transmitted to us, such as bore very considerable discounting. Often the American Pressman exhibits a singularly apt facility for dressing the wares with which in the shape of a few ordinary facts he has been provided, and so a plain recital has been transmogrified into a veritable tale of wonders. But the recent incident which has given rise to food for thought, while it may have suffered the glorification of the reporter's pencil, stands primarily on a different footing from the average edited ac-

counts of medical and scientific researches. To begin with, the statements are reported as having been made at a gathering in Atlantic City of the American Medical Association, which, as far as my knowledge extends, includes in its lists the leading medical lights of the New York district. Second, the researches alluded to are those made by Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute of New York. It was to the work of Dr. Flexner, of this Institute, that I referred in this page a few weeks ago. Clearly, therefore, if the reports sent us be correct, we are not dealing with the ways of any back-street practitioners, or with the vain-glorious ineptitudes of the

TOWNSEND'S BAT.  
The organs of the sixth sense enable the bat to receive and act on inaudible vibrations.

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quack. The report makes the statement that, for purposes of reparative surgery, the Rockefeller Institute can supply living parts "of the human heart, nerves, blood-vessels, spleen, some of the smaller glands of the body, the cornea of the eye, parts of the various bones, cartilages," etc. Dr. Carrel, it appears, keeps a regular stock of these substances all ready to be used as grafts in the repair of lost parts or tissues of the living body. The crux of the matter is reached, however, when we are gravely told that Dr. Carrel "could make parts live and grow nine months after life had ceased in the human body from which they had been removed." For six years, it is added, these researches have been carried on, with the result of a successful attainment. The wording of the phrases above quoted is indefinite, however, and personally I shall wait for some more authoritative declaration than the newspaper report before pronouncing any opinion on the matter. If it is meant that Dr. Carrel has taken tissues from a dead body



WITH ORGANS SENSITIVE TO SOUND-WAVES CREATED BY ITS WINGS AND REFLECTED FROM DISTANT OBJECTS: THE SPECTACLED STENODERM, A BAT WITH A SIXTH SENSE IN LIPS, EARS, AND NOSE.

This bat is able to seize its food in the dark and to know what it is without seeing it.

*From "A New System of Preventing Collisions at Sea."*

just after death, and that for nine months after the decease he kept them alive, that is perhaps possible. If it is meant that nine months after death tissues



can be removed and made to live, then justifiable scepticism steps in to declare such a process impossible. One has to walk very warily here. The reporter must mean to imply, what is sufficiently wonderful if it be true, that the tissues are removed at the time of death. To suppose otherwise would be to lose sight of what putrefaction means and decomposition implies.

A piece of the heart of a chicken is said to have pulsated—I suppose the reporter means showed power of muscular contraction—for 104 days after removal from the body. Five months after removal "connective tissue was growing from it," this last an indication of growth. Nine media are said to be used by Dr. Carrel for the culture of the tissues he wishes to preserve, and out of the stock whereof he can supply surgeons with material for their reparative work. Then we are told the story of a piece of cartilage or gristle required in Chicago for the cure of knee disease. The required material "was sent by express in a tiny refrigerator," and was duly used. The patient recovered perfectly. Mention of the refrigerator raises a point worth noting. We should, of course, desire to know how the tissues are kept alive. If the refrigerator figures in this work, it is a fair inference that, unlike the piece of chicken's heart, the process would seem to include the principle of cold-meat storage. If so, this idea is incompatible with that which suggests the growth of the removed tissues, for growth needs moisture, nourishment, and a certain temperature. However, doubtless these little difficulties will be all duly explained away when the scientific bulletins and reports of the Rockefeller Institute are issued.

THE SIXTH SENSE OF THE BAT TO BE APPLIED TO SHIPS AT SEA: THE NATURAL BASIS OF SIR HIRAM MAXIM'S COLLISION-PREVENTING DEVICE.

Sir Hiram Maxim has invented an apparatus for ships to perceive the approach of large objects by sending out and receiving back inaudible vibrations, as bats do by their wings and sixth sense organs. Our illustrations are from Sir Hiram's pamphlet, "A New System for Preventing Collisions at Sea," by Courtesy of the Author, and the Publishers, Messrs. Cassell. The invention is illustrated on another page.



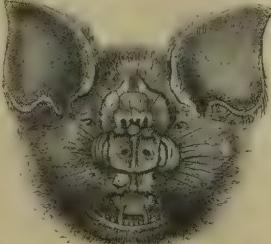
WITH WING-LIKE LEAVES IN FRONT OF THE EARS THAT GIVE IT A SIXTH SENSE: THE LONG-EARED BAT.

The wing-like leaves vibrate in unison with sounds inaudible to the ear. Thus the bat can catch insects in the dark without seeing them.



ONE OF SIR HIRAM MAXIM'S MODELS FOR HIS MARINE COLLISION-PREVENTING DEVICE: BLAINVILLE'S BAT—THE MOST HIGHLY DEVELOPED SIXTH SENSE ORGAN IN NATURE.

"The whole face, including the ears, is covered with this organ; the nose, ear, and chin are all occupied and covered with sensitive hairs.



WITH A SENSITIVE LEAF ATTACHED TO ITS NOSE AND A LITTLE SAC SECRETING A WAX-LIKE SUBSTANCE: THE DIADEM BAT.

It is, of course, a commonplace fact of modern surgery that tissues can be transplanted from one human body to another, or from the lower animals to man. Bone-grafting, cartilage-replacement, skin-grafting, and eye-repairs are all ordinary surgical operations. But when I read that the spleen figures in Dr. Carrel's list of organs, I begin to grow sceptical somewhat, for the spleen is one of the most difficult organs to deal with surgically, being little more than a mass of pulp and blood-vessels.

This Journal circulates all over the world. I know I have many readers in the United States: may I say I shall be indebted to any medical readers if they can send me any reliable professional literature bearing on Dr. Carrel's researches?

ANDREW WILSON.

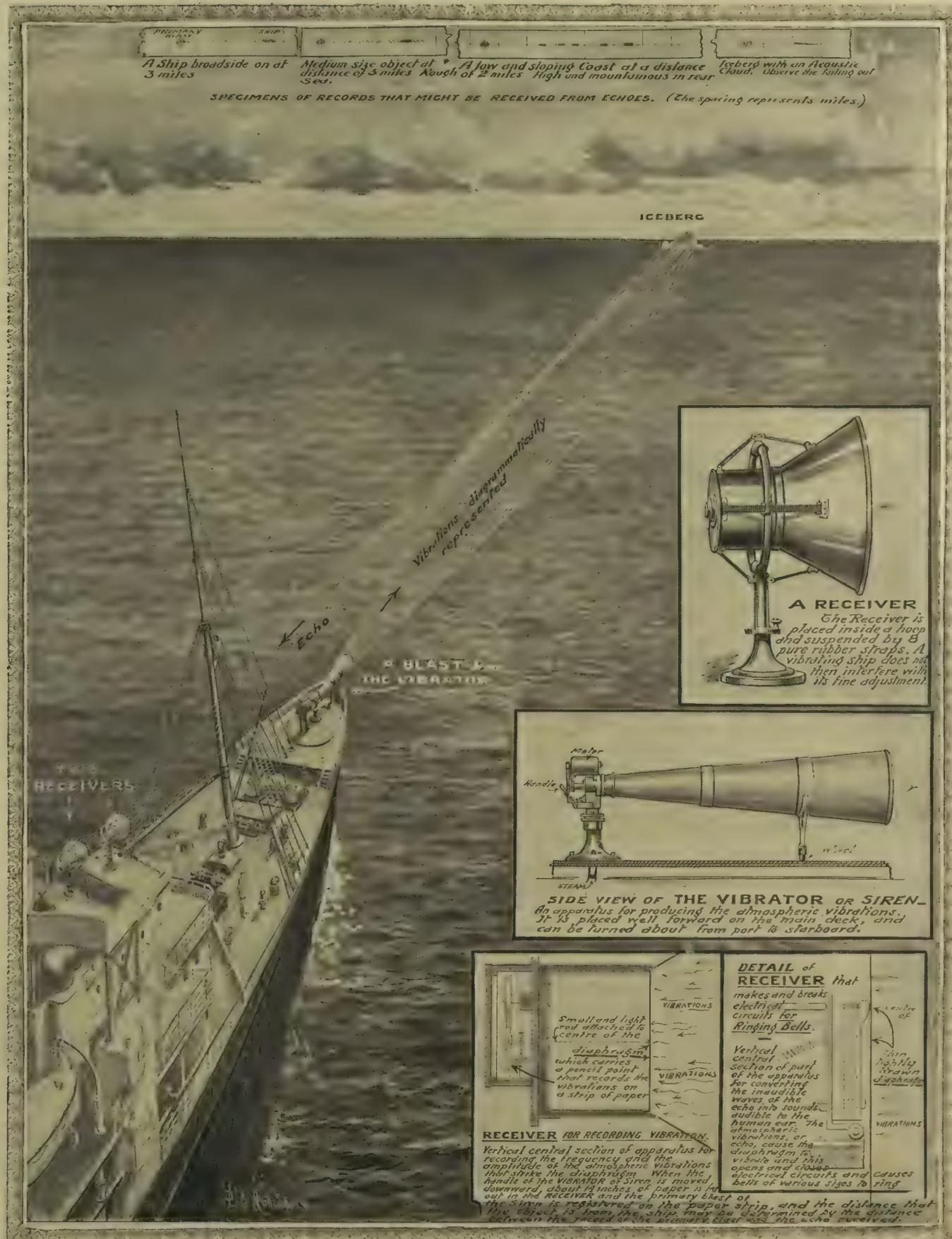


POSSESSING MEANS OF SENDING OUT AND RECEIVING BACK VIBRATIONS, SUCH AS SIR HIRAM MAXIM PROPOSES TO GIVE MECHANICALLY TO SHIPS, TO AVOID COLLISIONS: WELWITSCH'S BAT.

"This bat furnishes us with a very good illustration of the sensitive wing that enables a bat to send out vibrations and to receive back the echo. The spots on the wing probably represent nerve-centres."—*From "A New System of Preventing Collisions at Sea"*

## SHIPS TO HEAR DANGER AHEAD: A SIXTH SENSE FOR VESSELS.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON (SEE "SCIENCE JOTTINGS" PAGE).



## THE BAT'S SENSITIVENESS TO REFLECTED SOUND-WAVES AS "LOOK-OUT": SIR HIRAM MAXIM'S COLLISION-PREVENTER.

Sir Hiram S. Maxim writes: "When a bat flies about in total darkness, the beat of its wings sends out a series of pulsations or waves. . . . These waves strike against all surrounding objects, and . . . are reflected back and received by the sensitive organs which form a part of the face of the bat. The extremely delicate nature of the bat's wings, together with the sensitiveness of its organ of the sixth sense, enables it to judge the distance to any object by the lapse of time between the sending out and the receiving of the waves, because it takes some time, some fractional part of a second, for a wave to travel from the bat's wings to the object and return to the bat's face. We know that this is the mechanism that gives to the bat what is practically a sixth sense. . . . I do not think

it will be denied that we can imitate it to some extent mechanically. . . . In providing a ship with a sixth sense, we have to consider three distinct devices: one for producing and sending out the necessary waves, one for receiving the reflected waves and making them audible by ringing bells, and another apparatus for recording the amplitude of the waves." In brief, Sir Hiram proposes to give every ship the bat's sixth sense—providing her with a blast-producer in place of the bat's wings, and a receiver in place of its sensitive membranes. The atmospheric vibrations set up and projected in any direction would strike any object ahead—such as an iceberg, a vessel, land, or what not—and be reflected back, to affect the receiver and be recorded by it. Sir Hiram is still at work on his device.

## LITERATURE



MR. RICHARD EDGCUMBE,  
Editor of the "Diary of Frances, Lady Shelley."  
Photograph by Mendelsohn.



LORNA DOONE.

Lady Shelley, picture  
of English and  
Continental



LORNA DOONE.

he has found  
writing about  
them the hardest.  
Mr. Moubray has  
little of the art



MR. C. E. JERNINGHAM,  
"Marmaduke" of "Truth," who has Resigned.  
Photograph by Russell.

society during the Napoleonic period is presented in "The Diary of Frances, Lady Shelley" (John Murray). Lady Shelley wrote without any thought of publication, and consequently she is delightfully frank about herself and her friends; but her frankness is entirely without venom. Her unconscious portrait of herself is enough to make anyone fall in love with her amiable ghost. She went everywhere, and knew everybody of consequence. Wellington she openly adored, and he, in turn, paid her remarkable attentions. In these pages the Iron Duke appears, as it were, out of armour. Sir John and Lady Shelley were in Paris shortly after the entry of the Allied Armies, and then the diarist enjoyed what our fair American cousins call "a real good time." The great Captain took her to reviews; she rode "Copenhagen"; hardly an evening passed that Wellington did not accompany Lady Shelley to the play or the opera, and they usually "went on" afterwards sometimes to the extraordinary Madame Crawford's, sometimes to Talleyrand's. Talleyrand is almost the only person in the book to whom Lady Shelley shows dislike. She could not endure his small spite. "Talleyrand may be clever, but he has evidently a very little mind." Yet she could enjoy his biting wit, and she records with delight his jibe at Bobus Smith, who had bored the company to extinction with praises of his mother's beauty. "Monsieur Smith," Talleyrand said at last in a drawing voice, "c'est donc monsieur votre père qui n'était pas beau?" This book is a wonderful gallery of intimate contemporary portraits. Marie Louise, Metternich, Alexander I., Chernicheff, Byron, Lord and Lady Castlereagh, Lady Jersey, Lady Caroline Lamb, and a hundred people of less consequence are drawn with the sure touch and observation of a woman who looked with amused and kindly eyes upon the comedy of her world. She was not, like the Duchess de Dino, in the political game, and consequently her diary records chiefly the lighter life of that curious, brilliant, and cosmopolitan society that filled the salons of Europe after Waterloo. Above all, this diary excels in atmosphere.

"In South Central Africa," something satisfying (see illustration of St. Paul's face) about a practical man's book, even when he has not made it so entertaining as it might have been. Mr. J. M. Moubray, who writes "In South Central Africa" (Constable), has been there for some six years as a mining engineer. Much of his time has been spent in visits to new districts of what was more or less unknown country. He is not the passing traveller with "impressions," but, year in year out, has borne the heat and burden of these unfamiliar climes in the company of their natives. Of all his experiences, so he indicates,

## THE IRON DUKE'S "AIDE-DE-CAMP": LADY SHELLEY, WHOM WELLINGTON GREATLY ADMIRER.

*From a Miniature by G. Sanders, in the possession of Spencer Shelley, Esq.*  
Lady Shelley came to know the Duke of Wellington very well in Paris just after Waterloo. He called her his "Aide-de-Camp," and she rode by his side at reviews. On one occasion, to quote her diary, "the Duke was kind enough to order, for my edification, the troops to form up into hollow squares—like those at the Battle of Waterloo—into one of which he threw himself."

*From "The Diary of Frances, Lady Shelley," 1817-1817. Edited by her Grandson, Richard Edgcumbe. By Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. John Murray.*



DONE THREE MONTHS AFTER THE BATTLE: LADY SHELLEY'S SKETCH OF WATERLOO.

*(From a Sketch made on the Spot by Lady Shelley during her Visit to the Field on September 10, 1817.)*  
"We reached the village of Waterloo. It is an insignificant village, consisting mainly of mud cottages. We saw the small but clean auberge where the Duke of Wellington slept on the night preceding and the night of the battle. It still bears the sign of his quartier général.... A great part of the field was ploughed up.... In other parts the green oats, now just cut, and the clover had concealed much from the keen eye of the plunderer. The ground was covered with those freshly made graves where French and English lie side by side."—[From "The Diary of Frances, Lady Shelley."]



DRAWN FOR THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON BY SIR HENRY BRADFORD: A FIELD MAP OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

On the evening of June 15 "while they were looking over maps in the presence of the Duke of Richmond, Wellington said: 'If the Prussians are beat, which I think is very probable, we shall be obliged to retreat. If we do, that's the spot where we must lick those fellows.' He pointed with his finger to the exact spot where three days later the battle was fought."—[From "The Diary of Frances, Lady Shelley."]

and he has none of the wiles of the book-maker. His volume; it may be admitted, might have been made more amusing, but probably at some little expense of veracity. As it is, it gives us the satisfaction of the straightforward narrative of a practical man, who has no idea of writing for effect. Frequently, however, he attains it through his very dryness. He is telling, for example, of a native passing through cannibal country in the Congo Free State who was tied to a tree and had his leg amputated just below the hip. "The leg," he adds, "was then cooked and eaten in front of its late owner, who was made to watch the feast before being cooked and eaten himself." A succinct and adequate account of the business. According to the author, the savage pure and simple is a delightful person to meet. Presumably that is before he has developed a taste for human gigot. When he takes to assimilating White Man's civilisation, he loses virtue, and begins to wear trousers, and a boot on one foot and a sock on the other. Mr. Moubray has had the usual experience with mission boys. He found them, as a rule, rogues of the first water. But he does not share the usual prejudice against the missionaries, whose cheerful self-sacrifice, he declares, will have to be recognised when the history of Central Africa comes to be written. It is noteworthy that this open-minded traveller ascribes some, at least, of the "outrages" in the Upper Congo State to alien native soldiers using the cloak of the white man to attain their own ends. Mr. Moubray's informing volume is capitally illustrated by photographs of his own taking.

It is seldom indeed "Also and Perhaps" that one comes across essays of such charm and distinction as those contained in Sir Frank Swettenham's piquantly named little volume, "Also and Perhaps" (The Bodley Head). The title indicates the character of much of the contents, especially the two essays respectively named "Also" and "Perhaps," and some others, dialogues in which a romantic situation between a man and a woman is half-revealed and half-concealed—impressions at once piquant and elusive. But these are by no means the whole matter of the book. The scope of the author's interests is far wider and more concrete, ranging from anecdotes of life in London to memories of the Mediterranean, and to far distant islands of the Eastern seas, Dodo Island in the Indian Ocean, Mauritius and Réunion, and to the native sports of the Malay Peninsula. These latter essays, which are illustrated by some good photographs, are made up of word-pictures and anecdotes—personal and historical, many vastly amusing. The book owes its charm not only to its entertaining style but to the fact that it is the outcome of wide experience and *savoir vivre*.

## 30,000 LIVES: 4000 TONS OF RUBBER: THE PUTUMAYO REVELATIONS.



1. A SKIN TO THE THOUSANDS TORTURED AND KILLED BY RUBBER-SEEKERS: A NATIVE BOY, MAN, AND WOMAN OF THE PUTUMAYO DISTRICT—THE LAST NAMED WITH PALM-FIBRE LEG "BINDINGS."

3. OF THE NEW "RED RUBBER" LAND: A NATIVE BOY AND GIRL.

Astounding revelations are contained in a Blue Book just published: "Correspondence Respecting the Treatment of British Colonial Subjects and Native Indians Employed in the Collection of Rubber in the Putumayo District." The official title suggests not at all the remarkable matter it heads. Indeed, the Report, which is by Sir Roger Casement, records horrors before which the Red Rubber accusations made during the late King Leopold's régime in the Congo seem almost trifling! The region termed "the Putumayo," consisting principally of the area drained by two tributaries of the Ija or Putumayo River, the Igarapari and the Carapari, lies far from the main stream of the Amazon. A list is given of "Names of Some of the Worst Criminals on the Putumayo, all of them charged with Atrocious Offences against the Indians."

2. DRESSED FOR A DANCE: A HUITOTO CHIEF AND HIS WIFE—DWELLERS IN THE RUBBER DISTRICT CONCERNING METHODS IN WHICH SIR ROGER CASEMENT REPORTS.

4. "A MILD AND INOFFENSIVE PEOPLE": HUITOTOS MEN OF THE PUTUMAYO DISTRICT.

and another of "Subordinate Agents of the Company equally charged with Atrocious Crimes." The following passage may be quoted: "The number of Indians killed either by starvation—often purposely brought about by destruction of crops over whole districts . . . or by deliberate murder by bullet, fire, beheading or flogging to death, and accompanied by a variety of atrocious tortures, during the course of these twelve years [1900–1911], in order to extort these 4000 tons of rubber, cannot have been less than 30,000, and possibly came to many more." The yield of indiarubber to which this reference is made was "from the Putumayo Indians, shipped to England through the Iquitos Custom House." It should be noted that the majority of the native women are unclothed: the photographs have been touched-up by us.

## AKIN TO THOUSANDS TORTURED AND KILLED: PUTUMAYO NATIVES.



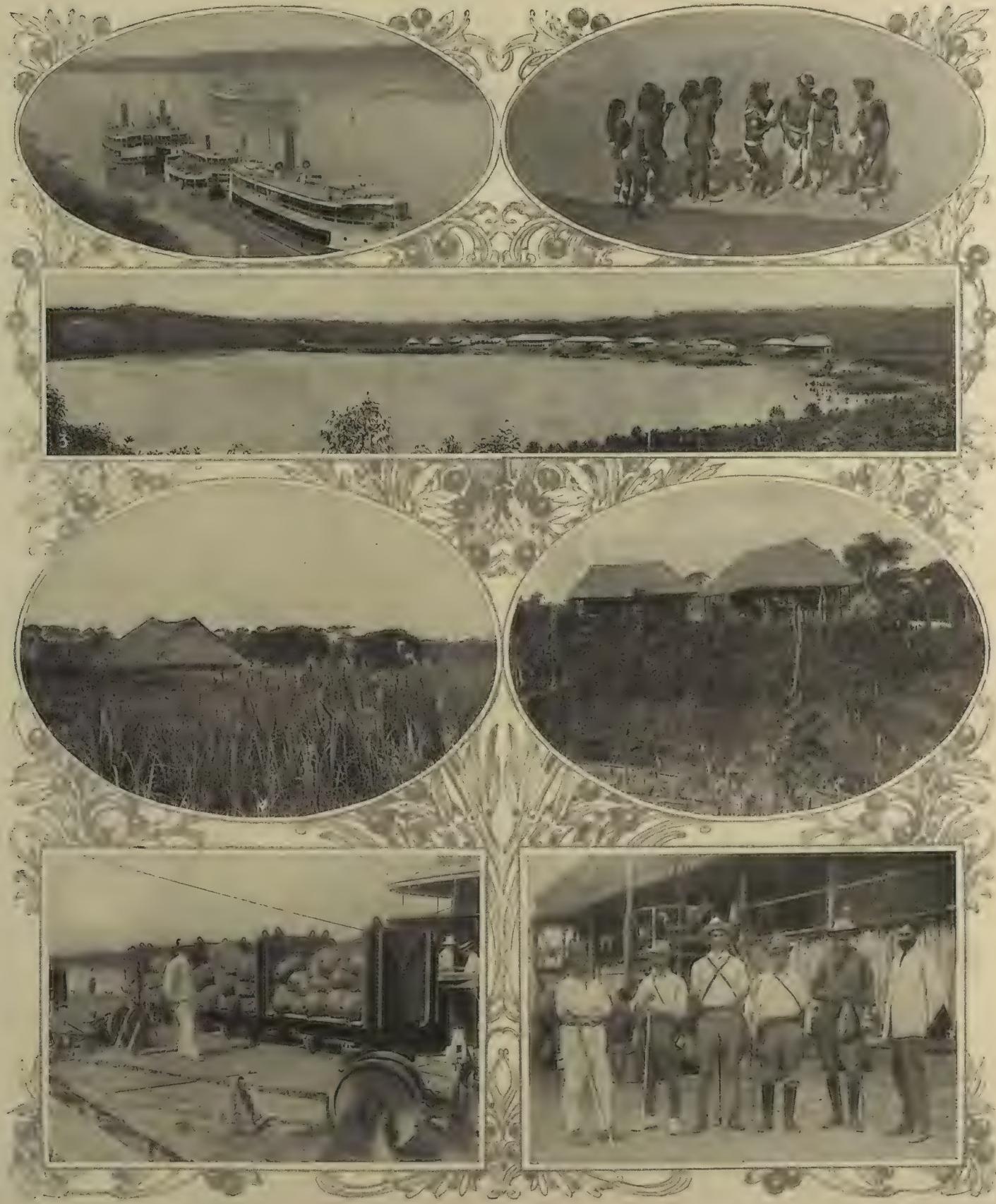
1. WITH ELABORATE PATTERNS PAINTED ON THEIR BODIES: HUITOTO WOMEN.  
3. AKIN TO MANY TORTURED AND KILLED BY RUBBER-SEEKERS: HUITOTO MEN.  
5. WITH BODIES PAINTED: BORAS WOMEN.

2. DWELLERS IN THE PUTUMAYO RUBBER DISTRICT: HUITOTOS.  
4. FROM THE NEW, MUCH-DISCUSSED "RED RUBBER" LAND: BORAS MEN.  
6. FROM THE PUTUMAYO RUBBER-GROWING DISTRICT: BORAS MEN.

Again to quote Sir Roger Casement's Report: "Flogging was the least of the tortures inflicted on the failing rubber-gatherer, but it was the most universal and indiscriminate. Every section visited had its 'cepo' or stocks and its duly appointed floggers in ordinary. . . . In many cases the Indian rubber-worker—who knew roughly what quantity of rubber was expected of him—when he brought his load to be weighed, seeing that the needle of the balance did not touch the required spot, would throw himself face downwards on the ground, and in that posture await the inevitable blows. . . . Indians were flogged not only for shortage in rubber, but still more grievously if they dared to run away from their houses, and . . . escape altogether."

from the tasks laid upon them. Such flight as this was counted a capital offence." Since the publication of the Report, the Peruvian Government has issued, through its Legation in London, an official statement on the subject. In this it is asserted, first, that the crimes were committed before 1907, and could not be promptly suppressed, as they took place in wild and remote forest regions; secondly, that the Peruvian Government has taken steps to prevent such crimes and punish the guilty, by sending a Judicial Commission to the Putumayo district; thirdly, that it is certain such crimes are no longer committed; and, fourthly, that the Peruvian Government will shortly issue a detailed report. The majority of the native women are unclothed; we have touched-up the photographs,

## "RED RUBBER" ONCE MORE: THE PUTUMAYO REVELATIONS.



1. THE PLACE FROM WHOSE CUSTOM-HOUSE 4000 TONS OF PUTUMAYO RUBBER WAS SHIPPED IN TWELVE YEARS—IT IS ESTIMATED AT A COST OF 30,000 LIVES: IQUITOS.
2. OF A TRIBE MUCH MENTIONED IN THE REMARKABLE REPORT ON THE TREATMENT OF INDIANS AND OTHERS IN THE PUTUMAYO DISTRICT: BORAS MEN AND WOMEN DANCING.
3. THE HEART OF THE PUTUMAYO RUBBER DISTRICT AND THE SCENE OF BRITISH INQUIRIES: LA CHORRERA.

4. IN THE "RED RUBBER" DISTRICT "REVEALED" BY SIR ROGER CASEMENT: AN INDIAN HUT, PUTUMAYO.
5. ON THE IGARAPARANA: AT A RUBBER-COLLECTING STATION IN THE PUTUMAYO.
6. GATHERED IN THE PUTUMAYO DISTRICT: RUBBER AT IQUITOS.
7. IN WORKING GARB: SEÑOR JUAN TIZON, MR. E. S. BELL, MR. H. L. GIELGUD, MR. W. FOX, MR. L. H. BARNES (THE LAST-NAMED FOUR ALL OF THE COMMISSION), AND SIR ROGER CASEMENT.

In Sir Roger Casement's Report is the following passage, amongst many others of at least as astonishing a nature: "It is the commonest thing to hear on the Upper Amazon a trader speak of 'my Indians' or of 'my river.' Men descend or ascend a hitherto unsettled river, establish themselves on its banks, reduce the forest tribe or tribes to work for them on their terms, and henceforth that river and those Indians become the close preserve, jealously guarded, of the first adventurer. Any attempt to ascend that river by another is regarded as 'piracy'..."

"Rubber pirates" are shot at sight, while "thiefs" of Indians involve bloody reprisals and private wars that recall the feudal conflicts of the early Middle Ages. An Indian tribe once "conquered" becomes the exclusive property of the successful assailant, and this lawless claim is recognised as a right over a widely extended region which is not limited to the Putumayo district alone. Needless to say, it has no sanction in law, whether in Peru or any other of the Republics sharing the sovereignty of the remote forests in which it prevails."

## NOT TO BE A CRUTCH FOR GREAT BRITAIN OR A STICK FOR

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL

## HER DEFENCE: THE FRENCH FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

ARTIST, CECIL KING, R.B.A.



"YOU MUST NOT RELY ON YOUR FOREIGN POLICY TO PROTECT THE UNITED KINGDOM": FRANCE'S

U.S. Edward Grey made his much-cited statement on certain foreign affairs the other day, it was assumed in some quarters that the Government, in changing their naval policy in the Mediterranean, were placing such reliance on the *Entente Cordiale* between France and this country that they were inclined to regard the French navy as a crutch on which Britain might lean in case of need, or, if he preferred, as a stick to be wielded in our interests by foreign hands. In the speech in question Sir Edward, while emphasising the friendly feeling existing between this and the French navies, said: "I do not believe that we have any right to expect that the French will be called upon to help us in any emergency. . . . If you do not your foreign policy will become impossible, because in every diplomatic situation that arises, if you are inferior in home waters to a neighbouring fleet or fleets, on every diplomatic question you will have to give way, and your position will not be that of a great power. . . . We ought to keep sufficient naval force available for use in the Mediterranean at any moment to count as one of the Mediterranean naval powers." In the left foreground from right to left are the armoured cruisers "Edouard VII," "Widéon-Rousseau," and "Ernest Renan," with ten other



MEDITERRANEAN FORCE, MUCH DISCUSSED IN CONNECTION WITH THE BRITISH "ABANDONMENT."

Left the Second Destroyer Flotilla (a half-flotilla). Behind these ships are three Submarine Flotillas; and behind these again the vessels of the First Destroyer Flotilla. Towards the right are battalions of the Ironclad Squadron, all of the "République" class, and the "Suffren." Still further back are the First Destroyer Flotilla and towards the right are battalions of the Ironclad Squadron, all of the "Mirabeau" class. In the foreground, from right to left are seen the armoured cruiser "Foucault," the ironclad "République," the battleship "Hector IV" of the Tuna Squadron, the Second Destroyer Flotilla (a half-flotilla); two minelayers of the Third "Amiral Flotilla" (cruiser class); and on the right other armoured cruisers of the Cruiser Squadron and cruisers and battle-ships used for training duties in the Mediterranean. The French Navy has been greatly increased this year, and information recently supplied by the "Army and Navy Gazette" states that the French Navy lists now include two "parts" one based on the Mediterranean and the other in the Channel, our immediate neighbour's fleet has been concentrated more and more to the Mediterranean, and at the present time her chief vessels are all there.

## THE DIPLOMATISTS' FLOATING "AIDES": POWERFUL ARGUMENTS MANCEUVRING ON THE HIGH SEAS.



FORCE WHICH GIVES PEACEFUL ENDINGS TO INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS: WAR-VESSELS DURING A STORM—A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN FROM A BRIDGE OF AN ARMOURED CRUISER

As Sir Edward Grey put it a few days ago, in other words, no Power which has not force behind it can expect to hold its own when its diplomats are negotiating with those of other countries: hence the almost unparalleled interest that is being taken at the moment in the fighting ships of the world, and more especially, we may say, perhaps, in the British Naval Manoeuvres, which began with a most imposing "show" for Peers and Commoners, and later entered on serious work calculated to ensure that efficiency which is so essential to the well-being of the country. With regard to this, the "Times" said on July 15: "It is no secret that the Blue Force, that commanded by Prince Louis of Battenberg, are the defenders or that the constitution of this force includes 26 battle-ships, 21 armoured and 6 protected cruisers. To the other, or Red side, commanded by Admiral Sir George Callaghan, is allotted the task of the attack, and this force consists of 15 battle-ships, 10 armoured and three protected cruisers. Less is known about

the disposition of the torpedo craft . . . . After the inspection at Spithead the Blue Force divided, and various portions of it went to the Island of Arran, Cromarty, and the Firth of Forth. . . . Noting that Lamlash, in the Isle of Arran, is the place where the principal ships of the Blue Force were gathered at the moment of the outbreak of hostilities, this place might with some probability be supposed to represent Scapa Flow in a scheme which had for its object the testing of the possibility of a successful raid being made on the East Coast of Britain, anywhere between the Shetlands and the Straits of Dover. If this were the case some port on the North-West Coast of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, would take the place approximately of Rosyth, while Wick, Cromarty, and Aberdeen would represent ports on the English coast, and the Firth of Forth would become the mouth of the Thames." Our photograph shows French war-vessels. Scapa Flow is a sea basin in the Orkney Islands.

## THE REMODELLING OF HISTORY.



XIII.—THE CITY OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN: SAMARIA.

"AND he bought the hill Samaria of Shemer for two talents of silver and built on the hill and called the name of the city which he built, after the name of Shemer, owner of the hill, Samaria." So speaks the Hebrew chronicler of Omri, captain of the host, who began to reign over the little principality of Israel about the end of the tenth century B.C. His better-known successor, Ahab, confirmed the new capital and built there a house to Baal of the Syrians. Samaria had this great advantage over the capital of Judah, that it lay on the main north and south road of Syria. If this situation caused it to be visited rather too often by passing invaders, it brought a more active commerce than Jerusalem ever enjoyed, and, when the Romans came to control Palestine, obtained for it, under the new name, Sebasteia, administrative superiority, and enrichment with the usual public architecture by which the remoter provincial chief places were externally Hellenised. But Sebasteia never attained to the second or third rank of Roman provincial cities, just as, before Roman times, Samaria had failed to become one of the great cities of Syria. The poverty of Palestine has always condemned even its chief settlements to comparatively mean estate. Harbourless, rocky, thinly clad, possessing but one stream which is worthy the name of a river, and that sunk so deep below the general level as to be a curse rather than a blessing, the "Promised Land" could only have allure a people long condemned to the awful aridity of Sinai. Excavations in Palestine have always illustrated its poverty, and if it were not for the religious associations of its sites, they would probably never have attracted the spade of the Western archaeologist at all. Compared with the products of excavation in any of the surrounding lands, in North Syria, Asia Minor, Cyprus, Crete, Egypt, or Mesopotamia, those found hitherto in Palestine are so rustic that if the "Treasure" of either the first or the second Temple in Jerusalem were ever to come to light, one would expect it to fall far short of the traditional estimate of either its intrinsic or its artistic value. We commend this consideration to the ardent searchers in the Hill of Ophel, should they be permitted to resume their interrupted burrowings—though there is little enough chance that either they or anyone else will ever be in a position to reduce the Judean values of pious tradition to the hard facts of a sale at auction!

It is not likely, however, that Dr. Reisner has undertaken, on behalf of Harvard University, to excavate in Palestine under any illusions of this kind. Having long dug in Egypt, on the rich sites of a great civilisation, he is now clearing Samaria for the good



ON THE HILL WHICH OMRI BOUGHT OF SHEMER FOR TWO TALENTS OF SILVER: THE MODERN VILLAGE OF SEBASTEIA AND THE HILL OF SAMARIA IN THE DISTANCE.

"Modern Samaria lies on a small portion only of the hill which Omri bought, and the rest is occupied by gardens, orchards, and fields"

*Photograph by the American Colony at Jerusalem.*

and sufficient reason that new light on the history of the Hebrew monarchies (whose importance bears no relation whatever to their scale) is to be expected most confidently from the sites

## &amp; THE REALISATION OF LEGEND.



by gardens, orchards, and fields. The extant remains are, of course, for the most part, those, not of Ahab's Samaria, but of Herod's Sebasteia; but below these, at various points, Greek and pre-Greek strata have been found going down to virgin rock. So far as the excavations have proceeded up to now, they confirm the inference, which would naturally be drawn from the Biblical chronicle, that the hill Samaria was a vacant site before Omri's time. Dr. Reisner has found ruins of a considerable structure of good masonry bedded on the rock itself, and preserved in places to the height of several feet, and this he identifies with the Palace of Omri and Ahab. Within its area occurred the four-score ink-written potsherds—so-called *ostraka*—about which a good deal has been heard. They are not, as it turns out, documents which convey any historical information, but just labels or tallies of wine and oil stores, which mention no king's name, and contain no indication of their date except so far as this may be inferred from their handwriting. The script is Hebrew of an early sort, hardly distinguishable from Phoenician, and nearly related to the epigraphic character used for the Siloam Inscription in the age of Hezekiah. Even if they are no part of the archives of Omri or Ahab (as they were once reported to be), and even if the building, in which they were found, is not the palace of those kings (its severely undecorated and unfurnished character raises a doubt), they constitute a find of very great interest to Semitic scholars.

Very little else of the pre-Captivity time seems to have rewarded Dr. Reisner, but it is not safe to say this certainly until he has said it himself. He is a seasoned digger, not at all given to advertising his successes. But of one thing we can be sure—whatever there was in the ground which he has dug over, he will have found. No one engaged in the digging trade has a sounder method than he or devotes himself more whole-heartedly to putting his method into practice. In the meantime, the photographs of the American Colony at Jerusalem, which are published herewith, can show us the remains of Roman Sebasteia, which overlay Samaria—for instance, the ruined colonnade of monolithic pillars which ran round the crest of the hill from the gate to the Forum; the broad stairway which led down from the summit to the Altar of Roma Dea, and the Basilica. The singular interest

of the place, however, is lost by Herod's time, and unless Dr. Reisner can promise more light on Ahab and Omri, we hope, for our part, that he will transfer his energy and experience to some other site. If underground Jerusalem cannot be adequately explored, a Philistine or a Phoenician city would probably repay excavation more than any of the Hebrew cities.

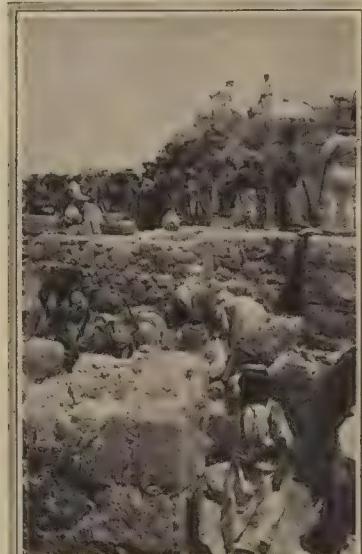
D. G. HOGARTH.



IDENTIFIED WITH THE PALACE OF AHAB: ANCIENT MASONRY AT SAMARIA, INCLUDING THE WALL OF THE OLD GREEK FORT.

The wall of the Greek fort is the part shown in shadow in the foreground. The masonry identified by Dr. Reisner as part of the palace of Omri and Ahab is that by which the figure in white is standing. The Greek remains were found beneath those of Herod's time.

*Photograph by the American Colony at Jerusalem.*



INSIDE THE PALACE OF AHAB: WHERE EIGHTY OSTRAKA INK-WRITTEN POTSHERDS WERE DISCOVERED.

The ostraka—fragments of pottery inscribed in Hebrew as tallies of wine and oil stores—were unearthed within the area identified as Ahab's palace. Dr. Reisner, the archaeologist conducting the excavations, is seen on the right near the top of the photograph.

of their capitals. Samaria is a favourable spot for such scientific investigation; for although it can claim nothing like the antiquity of Jerusalem, its site is not, as is the latter's, overlaid with a modern city, which has disturbed its stratification with intrusive foundations, appropriated its stones, and rendered many parts inaccessible. Modern Samaria lies on a small portion only of the hill which Omri bought, and the rest is occupied



WHEN SAMARIA HAD BECOME THE ROMAN SEBASTEIA: THE PILLARS OF THE BASILICA AND THE SEMICIRCULAR ROMAN TRIBUNE.

*Photograph by the American Colony at Jerusalem.*



THE MODERN "WOMAN OF SAMARIA" AS AN EXCAVATOR: PICTURES

THE SITE WHERE THE OSTRAKA WERE DISCOVERED

RS ON

## WHERE AHAB "DID EVIL IN THE SIGHT OF THE LORD": SAMARIA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE AMERICAN COLONY AT JERUSALEM.



1. SHOWING HOW THE ROMANS ALTERED THE ANGLE OF ENTRANCE: THE GATE OF ANCIENT SAMARIA.

2. BELIEVED TO BE THE RUINS OF AHAB'S PALACE: THE EARLIEST HEBREW REMAINS FOUND AT SAMARIA.

3. AFTER AHAB'S SAMARIA HAD BECOME HEROD'S SEBASTEIA: THE COLONNADE THAT ENCIRCLED THE BROW OF THE HILL FROM THE GATE TO THE FORUM.

4. THE HISTORICAL STRATA OF THE RUINS OF SAMARIA: A VIEW OF THE EXCAVATIONS FROM THE TOP OF THE ROMAN STEPS.

In his interesting article on the opposite page, Mr. D. G. Hogarth, Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, describes the excavations conducted at Samaria by Dr. Reisner, of Harvard University, with a view to obtaining new light on the history of the Hebrew monarchies. "The extant remains," it is pointed out, "are, of course, for the most part, those, not of Ahab's Samaria, but of Herod's Sebasteia; but below these, at various points, Greek and pre-Greek strata have been found going down to virgin rock.... Dr. Reisner has found ruins of... masonry bedded on the rock itself,... and this he identifies with the

5. SHOWING THE ALTAR AND (IN THE RIGHT FOREGROUND) A CRATE CONTAINING THE TRUNK OF A MARBLE STATUE OF CESAR: THE ROMAN STEPS AT SAMARIA.

palace of Omri and Ahab." Photograph No. 4 shows the various superimposed remains of ancient Samaria as they appear from the top of the Roman stairs. The marble statue of Caesar, the trunk of which, packed in a wooden crate, is seen in Photograph No. 5, was unearthed in the earlier stages of the excavations. The first photograph shows the round towers resting on an older square base, which flanked the gate of ancient Samaria. The straight wall between the towers indicates the alteration of the angle of entrance by the Romans, in order that their colonnade, which ended in the Forum, might be led straight through.



IT is time for the Church to interfere! The wanton selfishness of persons about to be united in holy matrimony has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished.

I have always thought that tossing the hammer and putting the weight, at athletic competitions, if these mournful exercises are to exist, ought to be done in secrecy, before competent witnesses, early in the morning, somewhere. In the same way I wish that the solemnisation of matrimony could be done in some privacy. However much I may respect and admire M and N, who are taking upon themselves a sacred and onerous responsibility (poor things, they little guess!), I do not wish to clothe myself in a long black coat, and a tall hat, and go to see the thing done. As to a new pair of gloves, I cannot afford the necessary outlay, especially as I invariably lose the gloves before the end of the day. Yet one has to go to weddings, or seem a brute. But where the Church in her wisdom and mercy should interfere is at this point: "all lovers young, all lovers must" (or plenty of them, at all events) go and get married during the week sacred to the University, and Public Schools' Matches. A man has to hurry down from Lord's to lend his presence (which throws a gloom over the

match to be canonically forbidden. What the Anglican Church really needs is a Pope. He could do what is needed with a Bull—*Ne pen-dente ludo inter Universitates Nostras*.

A Professor has been lecturing in Geneva (to ladies, I hope) "On Modern and Ancient



*Camera-Portrait by Hoppé.*

THE MOST REV. BISHOP MATHEW  
(De Jure fourth Earl of Landaff), author of  
"The Life of Rodrigo Borgia, Pope Alexander VI," published by Stanley Paul and Co.; and reviewed (with illustrations) in a recent issue of this journal.

whole proceedings) to the ceremonial. He may miss seeing the best things in the game; who knows, and what does the happy pair think of this calamity?

I remember a man who was thus snatched from bliss to a wedding; even to the house of the bride, where the muzzineers and salt-cellars and other presents were on view. He was rather absent-minded, and, when leaving as early as was decent, he said to the bridegroom, "Can I drive you up to Lord's?" The bridegroom, also absent-minded, made a move in the right direction, paused, and said, "No, hang it, I can't!"

The duty of the Church is plain: she must pronounce weddings in the week of the University



A GREAT FRENCH WRITER: M. ANATOLE FRANCE.  
M. France's new book, "Les Dieux Ont Soif," has just appeared in Paris. A translation of his "At the Sign of the Reine Pédauque" was recently published by Mr. John Lane.

Cretan Costumes." This strange man of learning said that "we still suffer under the deplorable



FOR THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC: A VILLAGE ENCLOSED BY A LEOPARD-PROOF FENCE.

Many of the villages are provided with tall fences for keeping leopards out at night. The fence is of reeds and grass tied on the framework of poles, and on the top thorn bushes are placed, offering an effectual obstruction even to a leopard. At evening everyone goes inside the stockade, and the gates are shut till next morning.

From "In South Central Africa" by J. M. Moubray, F.R.G.S.; by Courtesy of Messrs. Constable and Co.

(SEE REVIEW ON "LITERATURE" PAGE.)

influence of classical antiquity. The old idea that the Greeks and Romans are our masters in everything, are superior to the moderns in art and literature, is not yet extinct."

It can never be extinct while Italian sculptors, as the Professor himself complains, fill churchyards with effigies of parishioners in bronze or marble, tall hats, frock-coats, trousers, and elastic-sided boots. The Greeks and Romans did nothing of that sort; and, as for Greek superiority in art and literature, it is absolutely undeniable. The Greeks had no newspapers, and had time for literature; their humbllest potter of Tanagra put an



DENIZENS OF THE GREAT LUKANGA SWAMP: A CLOSE VIEW OF A SWAMP DWELLING.

Each hut in a swamp village is built on a separate platform made of bundles of reeds, twelve feet in diameter and rising a foot above the surface. The hut walls are of reeds tied loosely in mats spread over a conical framework of sticks, and thick enough to be rainproof. In the middle of the hut a flat mud-space is laid, on which the family fire is made with safety.

From "In South Central Africa" by J. M. Moubray, F.R.G.S.; by Courtesy of Messrs. Constable.

ineffable grace into his figures of girls to which the Royal Academy cannot attain. The girls are modestly draped, too—no stays, no tight shoes with high heels, no monstrous hats, no flummery about them. Greek art actually is "on a pedestal" with all other arts grovelling below. The Professor calls this "an unscientific opinion." We are not speaking of science, but of art.

He consoles his Genevan ladies by pointing out that women in Greece, about 1500-1300 B.C., dressed no better than they do now. They over-abounded in flounces, they puffed out their skirts into the shape of a bell, with some sort of crinoline; they were fearfully and wonderfully décolletées; they wore Medicean collars, and ruffs, and Zouave jackets, blue, trimmed with red and yellow; their waists were compressed, with corsets of metal, says the Professor, but no such corset has yet been found in the soil. Probably they were strapped into frames of wood or of cane. All these things they did; and wore a trailing lock of hair like Molly Lee in the old song. From the late Middle Ages our European women have dressed in a series of the same strange fashions: sewn, tight, stiff garments, with voluminous heavy skirts.



*Camera-Portrait by Hoppé.*

RICHARD MIDDLETON.  
Author of "The Passing of Edward," "Shepherd's Boy," "The Bird in the Garden," "The Coffin Merchant," "The Biography of a Superman," etc., who died at the age of twenty-nine. His poems "Ghost Sleep and Other Stories" have just been published by Mr. Fisher Unwin.

The historic Greeks had nothing sewn or tight about them. They were draped in loose material fastened at the shoulders with fibulae or safety-pins. A long smock, girdled, and a square of cloth thrown over it for a mantle, that was all, in the best period. Just the Highland brooched plaid and kilt. The style came in from a more northern climate, and lasted as long as Greeks were Greeks. We cannot revive it; but it was free, graceful, and harmonious. A learned Professor errs, I think, when he encourages the fair Swiss to follow other fashions because they were favoured by the women of Crete, more than three thousand years ago.



FEEDING THE DEAD—A GENERAL PRACTICE: SPIRIT-HOUSES IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

After death a man's spirit is supposed to rove round his home. Forked sticks with charms or tufts of grass on them are set up outside villages where paths meet, and near by are built miniature grass huts . . . from eighteen inches to two feet high. Just like the village huts. They are swept and regularly supplied with food and beer for the spirit. Evaporation and rats account for the vials.

From "In South Central Africa" by J. M. Moubray, F.R.G.S.; by Courtesy of Messrs. Constable.

BY A FAMOUS ETCHER: A BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLE OF ETIENNE'S WORK.

FROM THE DRY-POINT, BY ADRIEN ETIENNE; PUBLISHED BY THE MAISON DEVAMBEZ.

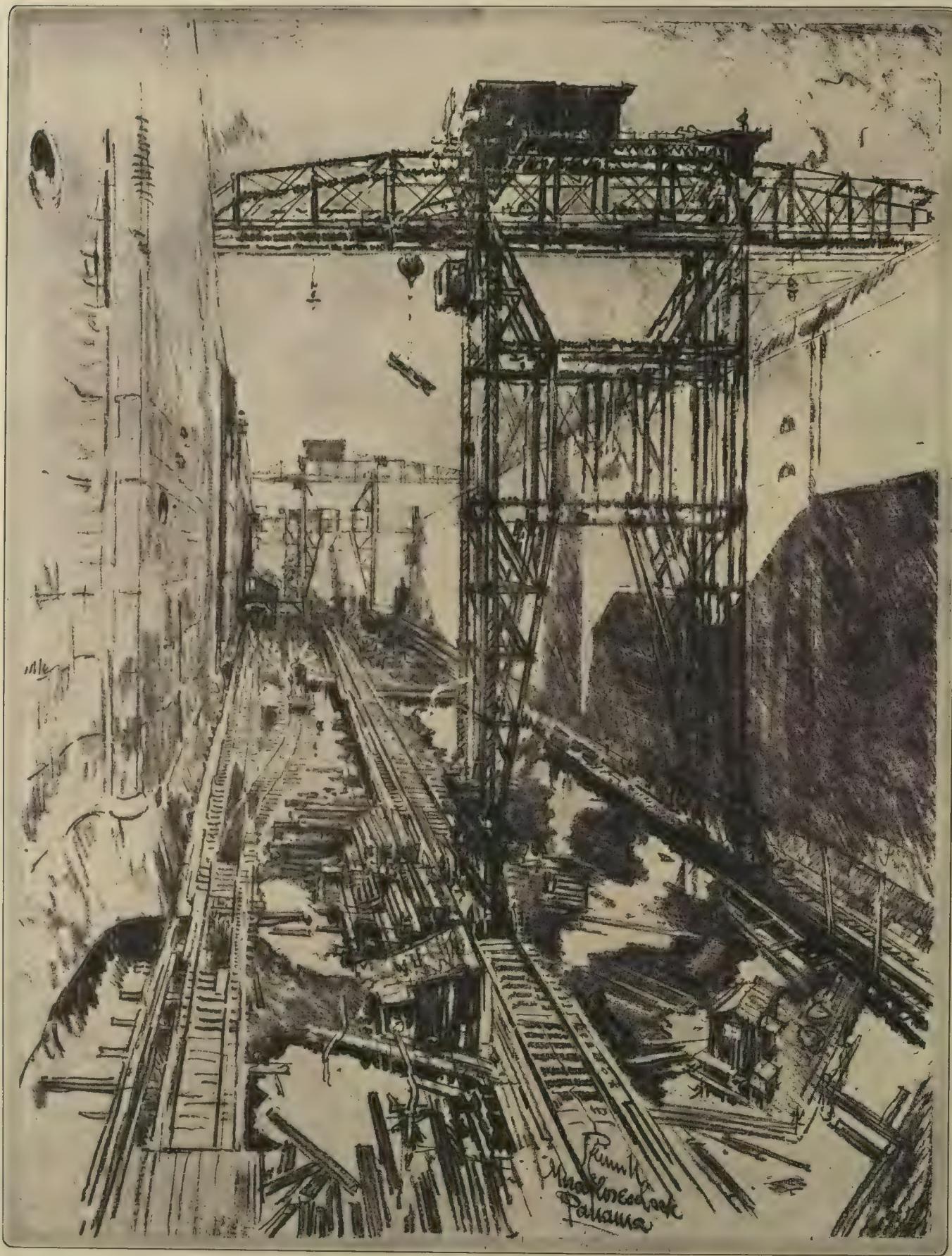


FROM A MASTER'S NEEDLE. V.—“THE WOMAN WITH THE MASK.”

We here continue a very beautiful series of etchings, the publication of which began in “The Illustrated London News” a few weeks ago. The examples given, as we have noted, are by Adrien Etienne, who is equally well known as “Driss.”

## SUBJECT OF A BRITISH "PROTEST" TO AMERICA: THE PANAMA CANAL

DRAWN BY JOSEPH PENNELI.



## WILL AMERICAN VESSELS PASS WITHOUT PAYMENT OF TOLLS? THE MIRAFLORES LOCK.

Special attention has again been called to the Panama Canal by a British "protest" and a discussion in the United States Senate. In a letter to the Chairman of the Senate Inter-Oceanic Canals Committee, Mr. Knox outlines Great Britain's objections to various proposals made for relieving American shipping from payment of tolls on vessels passing through the Panama Canal. In this he says, "A communication . . . from the British Chargé d'Affaires

indicates . . . it to be the opinion of his Britannic Majesty's Government that to exempt all American shipping from payment of tolls would involve an infraction of the treaty (made between Great Britain and the United States, dated November 18, 1901) . . . The communication admits that there is nothing in the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty to prevent the United States from subsidising its shipping, but claims that there is a great distinction between a

[Continued opposite.]

## WHERE AMERICAN SHIPPING MAY BE "FAVoured": THE PANAMA CANAL.

DRAWN BY JOSEPH PENNELL.



### PRESENTER OF DIFFICULTIES GREATER THAN THOSE FACING THE DIPLOMATISTS: IN THE CULEBRA CUT.

*Continued.*

general subsidy, either to shipping at large or to shipping engaged in any given trade, and a subsidy calculated particularly with reference to the amount of use made of the Canal by the subsidised lines or vessels. Such subsidy, if granted, would not, in the opinion of his Britannic Majesty's Government, be in accordance with the obligations of the Treaty . . . ." As we have noted before, the Panama Canal originally designed, in

1879, by Ferdinand de Lesseps, and since much altered, will be open to commerce soon after August 1, 1913. The work has progressed excellently. In the making of the Culebra Cut, which is likely to be finished by March of next year, considerable trouble was caused by landslides. The Miraflores Lock and Dam are among the less important constructions, but, of course, are of very considerable interest.

## ART NOTES.

THE British pictures at the White City include Mr. Sargent's "Lord Ribblesdale" and "Miss Graeme." Very tall and very quiet is the figure of the man; very sober and considerate are its greys and blacks and browns, and buffs. It is typical Sargent, typical of the painter who, ten years ago, was aggressive, vivacious, overwhelmingly daring and forceful; of whom, a little longer ago, prospective sitters would say with shudders "I dare not be painted by him; he sees too much; it's like going to confession." And now? Judged by



CHANNEL-CROSSING IN COMFORT AND LUXURY: A STATE BEDROOM ON BOARD THE "NORMANNIA."

Among the many innovations in the new Southampton-Havre night-service packets of the London and South Western Railway Company's fleet, the "Normannia" and the "Hantonia," are spacious state cabins—anidships on the promenade deck—and practically luxurious and commodious bedrooms. Each cabin has beds with spring mattresses, lounge arm-chair, dressing-table, hot and cold water washing-stand, carpets and plush curtains, and dainty decorations. Ladies' boudoirs, smoking and dining saloons are provided, matching the bedrooms in ease, comfort, and luxury.

recent standards, his art, as kind and suave as Romney's, is a link with the gentilities of the eighteenth century. It would be impossible in this year of gracelessness for anybody to run away (from Mr. Sargent) with the idea that his hand was raised against them, or for Mrs. Wharton to write "The Portrait." At present it is Mr. Sargent who runs.

Without a doubt there are too many British pictures in the Latin-British Exhibition. Through nine galleries one goes, always with an eye on the next, hoping for something foreign and new. Miss Kemp Welch, Mr. Kennington, Mrs. Laura Knight, Mr. Harris Brown are admirable, but familiar; Mr. Orpen, Mr. Stanhope Forbes, Mr. Lavery; Mr. Birley's "Miss Mabel Beardsley as an Eliza-

bethan Page," Mr. Strang's "John Masfield, Esq." (in which the characters of city and sea are somewhat violently mixed), and Mrs. Eastlake's interesting "Maori Girl"—these are some of the painters and pictures blocking the way to Spain and Italy. France, too, is in the way; an intolerably vexatious country that puts no numbers to its pictures, or, if it puts them on their frames, neglects to print them in the catalogue. But I imagine that, even without being thus teased in the French section, one would find little to like, and much to dislike, there.

So scanty is our knowledge of modern Italian painting that, for most of us, there are no names with which to bridge the gulf between Segantini and the Futurists. Carlo Fornara, or Fornari (the catalogue is in two minds), is another Segantini; he paints the same solemn profiles of cow and mountain, the same peasants at the same prayers, the



THE LAST WORD IN CHANNEL PACKETS: THE "NORMANNIA," OF THE LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S SOUTHAMPTON-HAVRE SERVICE.

The "Normannia" is one of the two new 20-knot turbine steamers (the "Hantonia" is the other) just put on the Southampton and Havre night service by the London and South Western Railway Company; the first ships of the Mercantile Marine also to be fitted with fast-gear turbine engines. Vibration is quite eliminated, and one of the chief terrors of cross-Channel travellers thus abolished in these fine sister-ships, enabling passengers to enjoy six hours of complete rest, and to save time.

messrs. Waring and Gillow are rightly proud of the Jacobean dining-room (and a bedroom in the same style) as fitted and furnished by themselves and on view in "Leicester's Hospital" at the Earl's Court Shakespeare's England Exhibition. It is a most attractive reproduction of beautiful furniture and carpets from antique models, recalling the fine old style chimney-pieces, ribbed ceilings, and panelled walls of an artistic period which should prove ideal for any country house.

same snow, and grass and sky. And his colour, like Segantini's, is full of ardour and light, as if it were mixed, not with brains, but ecstasy and faith. A room is given to Fornara's work, and a page of brave English attempts to explain him in the catalogue. "The two Italian Painters already known and appreciated had felt simultaneously the same want, and this had led them to the discomposure of colours. . . . The study presents a double interest, as, even apart from Divisionist Technique, the study of light—especially in landscapes—represents, no doubt, the one and only disposition of the Italian New School in Art." We learn, too, that Fornara was Segantini's "foremost disciple" and that "Gaetano Previati, Commander of the Throne of Italy, was the first to apply the scientific principles of Divisionism to religious painting."

The works of Previati, the religious painter, are extraordinarily unequal, and, at the same time, monotonous. Over and over again he taxes his imagination and brush with the same emotional themes, and only in rare instances is the response of any significance. The haggard features of his "Christ" might be, and are, effective, once, and set down with feeling once, but once only. Repeated many times, they lose their pathos for the beholder as they must have lost it for the painter. The "Via Crucis" was too long and heavy a task. That it has been scamped is, in spite of its great earnestness, an impression difficult to banish.

E. M.



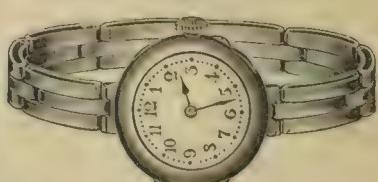
AS IN THE DAY OF THE ROYAL STUARTS: MESSRS. WARING AND GILLOW'S JACOBEAN DINING-ROOM AT EARL'S COURT.

Messrs. Waring and Gillow are rightly proud of the Jacobean dining-room (and a bedroom in the same style) as fitted and furnished by themselves and on view in "Leicester's Hospital" at the Earl's Court Shakespeare's England Exhibition. It is a most attractive reproduction of beautiful furniture and carpets from antique models, recalling the fine old style chimney-pieces, ribbed ceilings, and panelled walls of an artistic period which should prove ideal for any country house.

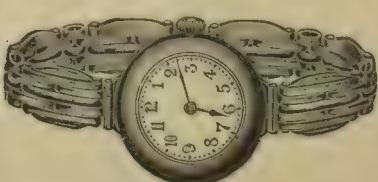
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"Nor Love thy Life nor Hate, but what thou livest live well."—MILTON.



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"Tis pleasant through the loop-holes of Retreat to peep at such a world."—COWPER, "Country Life."

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## MUSIC.

AT the time of writing Covent Garden remains in undisputed possession of the musical arena. Concerts have dwindled to the point of insignificance, the London Opera House has closed doors that must have stood open in the past weeks at enormous expense to Mr. Hammerstein's backers. It is certain that the gifted and hardworking impresario lacked the personal magnetism and the managerial method with which to make a successful and sustained appeal to the capital in grand season. For what he had to offer, the prices of admission were too high. When they were substantially reduced the public response increased, but the change came at the eleventh hour. As in his first season, so in his second Mr. Hammerstein promised more than he performed. He might, if he were so disposed, plead that he is not singular in this regard: that even at Covent Garden, where long practice in opera-production should have eliminated all the factors of uncertainty, two or three promises remain unfulfilled. But there is a marked difference in the proportion of unredeemed pledges. Covent Garden was modest in its promises, and has left few pledges unredeemed; the London Opera House gave lavish promises and modest performance. And the great singers who were to carry by assault the places of the fixed stars, who and where are they? Mr. Hammerstein gave us a few young artists of more than common attainment, but there were not enough of them to go round, and their gifts, though great, are not absolutely uncommon. In the end, looking at the matter quite dispassionately, one sees that the hegemony of Covent Garden has never been seriously challenged, and that, whatever the extent of its failure to please everybody, our national opera house is pursuing the sound and sane policy that makes grand



*Photo, Bert.*  
THE MOST STRIKING PERFORMANCE IN  
"NARCISSE": Mlle.  
NIJINSKA AS THE  
CHIEF BACCHANTE.

opera a business proposition and enables the general music-loving public to capture delightful hours. If this were a perfect world Covent Garden would produce masterpieces by young British composers. At present it fails to do so, but urges two excuses which must be deemed tolerably valid. They are, first, that its patrons avoid novelties; secondly, that no young British composer has written an operatic masterpiece. The people who would not give five shillings to witness a new English opera cheerfully pay thirty to see the Russian Ballet. Herein lies the danger of Municipal or State Opera. It will be expected to encourage a native talent that is practically nonexistent, and when that talent comes into being will need to develop a new race of opera-goers that scorns the faded beauties of works which still claim the devotion and the guineas of the elderly-minded.

Among the few recitals of last week was one by Signor Lecomte and Mme. Jomelli, operatic artists both, at the



*Photo, Bert.*  
"LITTLE SYLVAN BEINGS" IN  
"NARCISSE": GROTESQUE  
HALF-HUMAN FAUNS OF  
GREEK MYTHOLOGY.

*Aeolian Hall.* They were heard to advantage in the duet for Ophelia and Hamlet in Ambrose Thomas's opera, and each singer showed that devotion to grand opera and dramatic music has not diminished the capacity to interpret work of another kind. If Signor Lecomte was not always at his best, the fault lay more in his choice of songs than in anything else. Mme. Jomelli, who has made a reputation in New York

as well as London, is one of the accomplished artists to whom no aspect of her art would seem to present any difficulties. She has the gift that, for lack of a more explicit term, is called temperament, and it lends distinction to everything she touches.

Miss Katherine Ruth Heyman's recital at the Aeolian Hall was one that cannot be overlooked. In this case, too, we find temperament, the capacity to grasp a composer's mood and intention, and the technical equipment that enables the intention to be expressed clearly and with charm.

It is no small feat to present sonatas by Liszt and by Chopin, and to do justice to both masters, but this was among Miss Heyman's achievements; and while she contrived to give to Liszt a maximum of force with a minimum of blatancy, she was no less successful in giving to the B minor Sonata of Chopin a measure of tenderness that was never effeminate. In short, Miss Heyman's interpretations are of more than common quality, and there should be a welcome for her even in these overcrowded times, when the supply of good performers greatly exceeds the demand for their services.



*Photo, Bert.*  
BACCHANTS DANCING IN A GROVE OF ARCADY: M. BAKST'S REMARKABLE SCENERY  
FOR "NARCISSE"—THE NEW BALLET AT COVENT GARDEN.

"Narcisse," the ballet produced the other day at Covent Garden for the first time in London, has been likened to an idyll of Theocritus. It embodies the old Greek legend of the rejection by Narcissus of the love of Echo, and his own fate in becoming enamoured of his own image in a pool. M. Bakst has designed a wonderful scene, which shows a new side of his exquisite art. It represents the drooping foliage of a grove in Arcadia. The most arresting dance, one of wild abandonment, was that of Mlle. Nijinska as a Bacchante.

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N.B. Perrier Water is Nature's means of removing uric acid, the bugbear of middle age, from the system.

## LADIES' PAGE.

QUEEN Elizabeth's great name has been brought freshly into remembrance by the "jousts" at the Earl's Court Exhibition; a striking reminder that one of our greatest monarchs—it is, perhaps, not too much to say, the greatest of all our rulers—was a woman. Mr Martin Flane, whose historical works present so detailed a documentary examination of the story of Queen Elizabeth's reign, sums up the impression at last produced upon his mind about her by saying that, in his opinion, "An abler person never sat upon a throne." The wonderful perils at home and from abroad through which she steered the State were understood by the people of her own day, and her success in upholding this realm against dangerous domestic treacheries and powerful and rancorous foreign foes won her the passionate love and admiration of her England. There is abundant testimony that it was her personal talent that was exerted and appreciated. "When all have said their say, she wills what she wills," declared one of her statesmen. When Leicester, though he was her favourite, and Burleigh, though he was her most trusted councillor, once agreed together to disobey her decision on an important political question (whether she should accept the "governorship" of the Netherlands) her wrathful and instant repudiation of their action was proof enough of her personal authority and paramount decision.

Queen Victoria ruled more in the background, but to some extent she did rule, for and by her own decisions, and I was interested to read the other day an article by the brilliant political journalist who now edits the *Pall Mall Gazette*, pointing out what valuable services she rendered the nation again and again by "patiently and successfully" inducing rival statesmen to compromise between extreme views on both sides of a question, and thus to avoid social upheavals. Tact and diplomatic judgment have always been admitted to be specially feminine qualities in social life, and it is rather particularly interesting just now to be reminded by the Earl's Court "jousts" of the valuable exercise of the same qualities in public affairs by our Queens.

It was a wonderfully fine spectacle, and it seemed a pity that so much trouble in preparing the scene could not be made available for a wider public and a longer time. It was interesting to see amongst the knights and squires some bearing titles and family names that showed their descent direct from Elizabeth's courtiers. Whether Lady Curzon the "Queen of Beauty," or the tall and golden-haired Princess Pless were the more lovely to behold was open to doubt. Lady Curzon is the daughter-in-law of Earl Howe, and her husband must not, of course, be confused with the ex-Viceroy of India, who had an American wife and is now a widower; the "Queen of Beauty" was her husband's cousin, and was, therefore, Miss Curzon before her marriage, and of English birth and descent. But though Lady Curzon is not an American, the "jousts" did remind people of how far the old British Peerage is becoming



A PRETTY FÈTE GOWN

In spotted muslin, trimmed with coloured ribbon and white lace, with a hat in the same materials.

Americanised by marriages. Mrs. George Cornwallis-West, who organised the whole affair, is of course an American, and is Mr. Winston Churchill's mother. The Duke of Marlborough is not only the husband of an American, but also had an American step-mother; and there were other similarly associated names on the programme.

I have been asked by several correspondents for the address of the special Insurance Society for Domestic Servants formed under the auspices of Lady St. Helier. It is 15, Pall Mall East, S.W., and thence any further information can be obtained. The reason why it is very desirable for domestic servants to join a society specially for themselves (though not necessarily this one) is that, since they are, as a class, both very healthy and young, and further, as most of the women will marry and then lose the benefits of their previous contributions unless special arrangements are made for them, they should not join the general societies, where the servants' money will go to benefit other classes.

It is a fact so unfair as to appear almost incredible that, though the State compels all manual workers to pay this tax, it does not guarantee in exchange the benefits in sickness that are supposed to be the set-off for the tax. Quite the contrary: if the society joined by the worker proves unable to provide the full-promised sickness and disablement benefits for the money—the personal and the State payments put together—those benefits will not be obtained; smaller amounts will have to be accepted. Hence the importance of selecting a well-managed society; yet in practice it is not possible to "select"; it is merely dipping in a lottery bag for the ordinary compulsorily insured public—for domestic servants, for instance. The payments must begin to be put on the cards weekly from July 15, but the society need not be chosen till the middle of October. Mistresses have no legal obligation at all regarding the society chosen by servants, but may be kind enough to try to understand the case, and to advise the girls.

Delightful luxuries for the toilet-table and bathroom abound at the London house of the famous Paris firm of Morny Frères, 201, Regent Street, W. They were the inventors of the deliciously scented water-softening Bath Salts; then their delightful bowls of soap to apply in the bath with a whisk, and their bath dusting-powder are inexpensive, but oh! what luxurious preparations. They have now introduced a new perfume, "La Valse," by name, which is to be had as a scent for the handkerchief, toilet-water, soap, complexion-powder (which can be had in a new and specially becoming tint for the typical English complexion), bath dusting-powder and sachets. The name "La Valse" is given to the new perfume because it has the characters—originality, complexity, and delicacy—associated with the music of Chopin, and a fragment from one of his waltzes is on the bottle of perfume as a trademark. This new perfume, like the music, will charm greatly those who can appreciate these qualities. **FILOMENA.**

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Under the above heading, "THE WOMAN AT HOME" states:—"There is a brew of Barley Water, perfect in concoction, now in high favour at the Bachelors' Club." This Barley Water is made from

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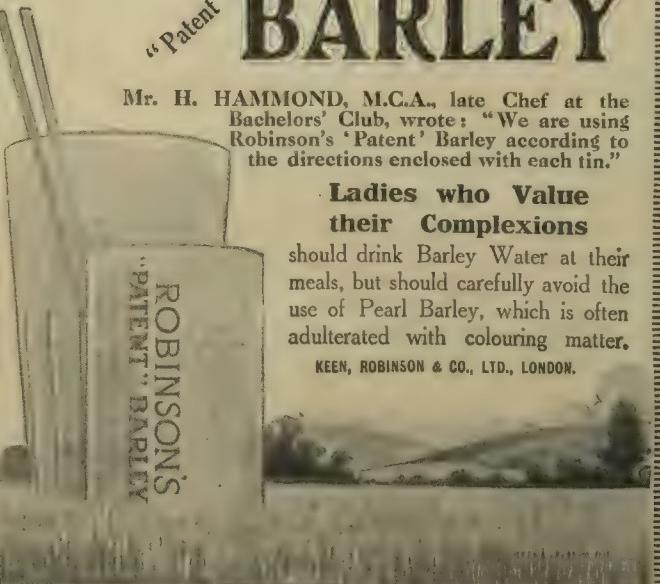
*"Patent"*

Mr. H. HAMMOND, M.C.A., late Chef at the Bachelors' Club, wrote: "We are using Robinson's 'Patent' Barley according to the directions enclosed with each tin."

### Ladies who Value their Complexions

should drink Barley Water at their meals, but should carefully avoid the use of Pearl Barley, which is often adulterated with colouring matter.

KEEN, ROBINSON & CO., LTD., LONDON.



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SELF-FITTING

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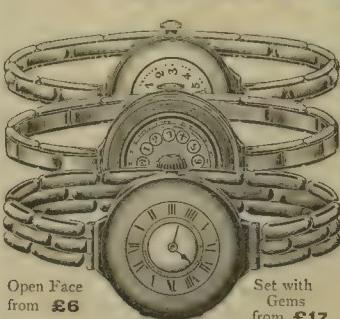
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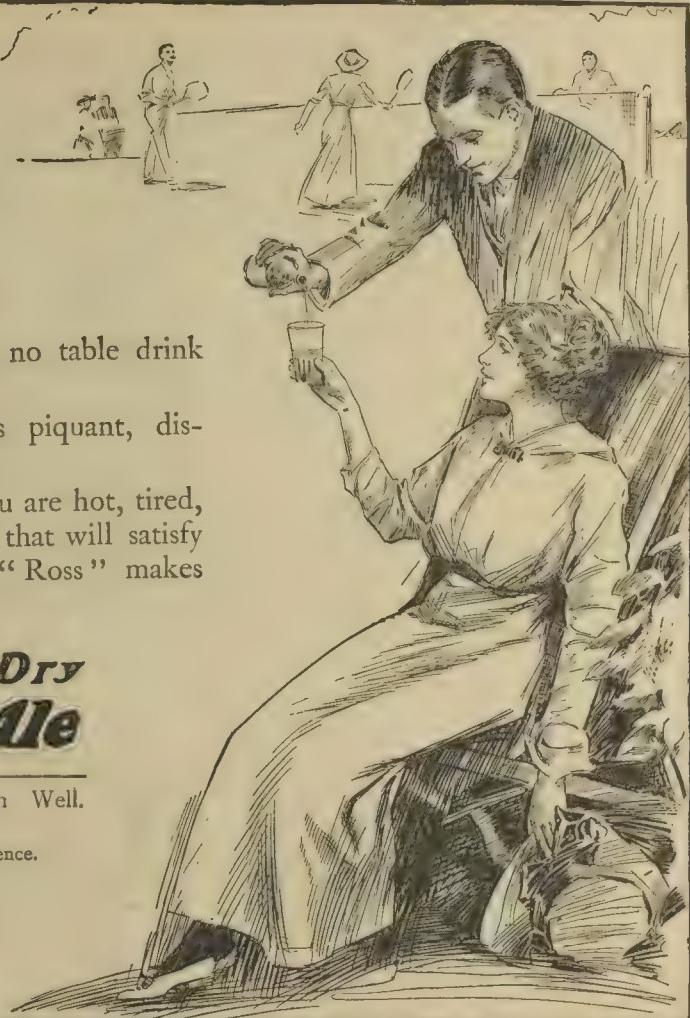
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## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of SIR JOHN TAYLOR, K.C.B., of Moorfield, Langley Road, Surbiton Hill, who died on April 30, is proved by Miss Agnes Hamilton Taylor, daughter, and Edwin Chart, the value of the property being £23,566. The testator gives £350 a year and £300 a year for providing a home to his wife; £100 to the Architects' Benevolent Society; a small legacy and annuity to his sister; and the residue in trust for his daughters.

The will and codicil of ADMIRAL SIR HUGO LEWIS PEARSON, K.C.B., of Rocklands, Goodrich, Ross, who died on June 12, are proved by his son Lieutenant John Lewis Pearson, the value of the estate being £51,971. The testator gives his current accounts at his bankers and his deposit account at the Army and Navy Stores to his wife; the property called Whitehall and £100 to his daughter Frances May Pearson; and the residue of the estate and effects to his son.

The will of MR. HENRY SEYMOUR TROWER, of Bridge House, Weybridge, and 9, Bryanston Square, who died on April 23, is proved, the value of the property being £268,121. After the payment of numerous legacies he

nieces, Agnes Bence Trower, and Muriel Bence Trower; £10,000 for a Women's Aid Fund to assist women—married or unmarried—with medical care and nursing before, during, and after confinement, so as to ensure their safe delivery and restoration to health and strength, and "I am especially anxious that expecting mothers should have skilled care in the critical weeks which precede confinements, and I am sincerely desirous that some of the money I may leave behind should do women some little good, and if it suffices to some extent to soothe a moral pain and dry a few bitter tears the

Association; £250 for charitable purposes in New Zealand; £200 to Rachel Davis; \$80 a month to his brother; £200 to Thomas Ham; fifteen shares in Nathan and Co.



Photo, C.N.

## THE VANQUISHED IN THE ETON AND HARROW MATCH: HARROW TAKING THE FIELD.

leaves the residue of his property in trust for his wife for life and on her decease gives £50,000 in trust for his brother Percy Bence Trower; £30,000 in trust for his sister Ethel Maude McSwiney; £30,000 in trust for his brother-in-law Robert Edward Leman; £10,000 in trust for each of his

Joseph Nathan and Co., Ltd., Gracechurch Street, who died on May 2, are proved by three of his sons and Louis Isaacs, the value of the property amounting to £100,685. The testator gives £250 to Louis Isaacs; £50 each to the Jews' Board of Guardians and the Anglo-Jewish

money will not have been earned by me entirely in vain." The ultimate residue goes to Percy Bence Trower, Ethel Maude McSwiney and Robert Edward Leman.

The will and codicil of MR. JOSEPH EDWARD NATHAN, of 23, Pembroke Gardens, Chairman of Joseph Nathan and Co., Ltd., Gracechurch Street, who died on May 2, are proved by three of his sons and Louis Isaacs, the value of the property amounting to £100,685. The testator gives £250 to Louis Isaacs; £50 each to the Jews' Board of Guardians and the Anglo-Jewish

to Maurice Cohen; ten shares to his nieces, Sophie and Phoebe Nathan; five shares each to Annie Nathan, Minnie Samuels, and Golde Jamieson; and the residue in various shares to his children.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. Henry Crawford, 4, Queen's Square, Belfast, and Ardnahen, Co. Down	£158,987
Mr. Robert Hudson, Westwood Mount, Leeds, and Gildersome, York	£121,389
Mr. William Lethbridge, Lethbridge Wood, South Tawton, Devon	£106,771
Mr. Charles Early, Newland Coggs, Oxford	£80,668
Mr. Thomas Robert Marshall Hengrave, Manor Road, Bournemoth	£75,239
Sir Thomas Hyde Crawley-Boevey, Flaxley Abbey, Gloucester	£35,449

## WRINKLES: Their Cure and Prevention.

(Patented in England and Abroad.)

Ladies and Gentlemen should peruse this article with great care, especially those whose Faces may be disfigured by Deep Lines and Softening of the Skin.

My inventions comprise three bone instruments, one for removing the old skin by a simple process of rubbing, which causes a powdered appearance. This is simply the old skin coming away, which does not hurt in the slightest degree or cause any inconvenience whatever. This frequent skinning obliterates all lines and makes the face as firm and smooth as a child's. By the use of the two other instruments the deep lines are filled up and a smooth, even skin is produced. I can give medical testimonies to confirm my statements.

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Prevents the decay of the TEETH.  
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PLAYER-PIANOS

As supplied to His late Majesty  
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My pleasure is in being able to play the piano  
as well as ever, and you possess an ANGELUS.

The Melodant Expression Device (Patented), which  
translates the melody or theme of the composition,  
giving just the general harmonic effect and  
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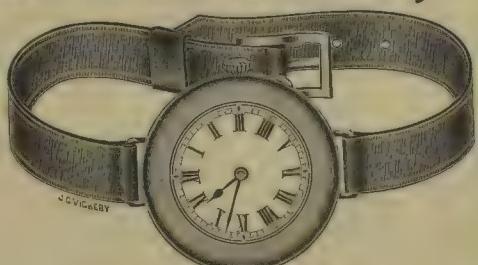
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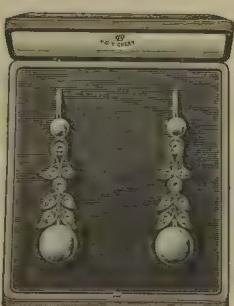


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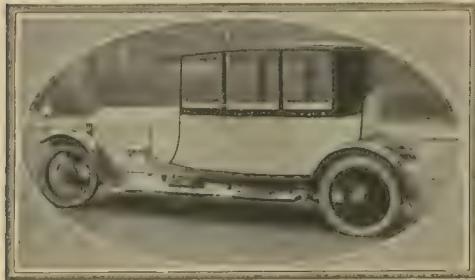
## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

The Vexed Question of Petrol. The Committee which the R.A.C. was asked to form for the purpose of inquiring into the causes which have produced the present high price of petrol is now busily

"For what do the R.A.C. and the A.A. exist if not to preserve our interests? Why, if they only took their scouts off the roads and dropped their high-falutin' legal defence schemes, we should get our petrol for nothing, have our income-tax paid, and be presented with a turkey at Christmas—all out of our subscriptions." Exaggerated, no doubt, but still indicative enough of the state of mind of seven-tenths of the correspondents whose effusions I have read in the pages of the technical journals. There is a class of correspondent who appears to think that the motoring organisations have only to hold up their hands and the universe must cease moving until Pall Mall and Coventry Street give it permission to resume; and when these two bodies, standing as they do for the interests of motoring at large, and having much that is useful and possible to which to devote their time and attention, refuse to attempt to emulate King Canute, then goes up the cry that they are useless and effete, regardless of everything but their own proper functions. In my time I have been a mordant critic of both R.A.C. and A.A., for I am one of those who believe that there is nothing like well-directed criticism to keep public bodies up to the mark. But in the case of this present petrol trouble, I am utterly unable to agree that they can do anything more than they have done. They have asked those who control the world's supplies to give some explanation of why prices are what they are. They

received what practically amounts to a polite intimation to go hang.

What Can the Associations Do? Every week I read columns of correspondence devoted to showing that it would be quite the easiest thing in the world for the R.A.C. and the A.A. to enter into such a



FITTED WITH A SPORTING LIMOUSINE BODY BY VANDEN PLAS.  
THE LATEST MODEL OF A 40-H.P. METALLURGIQUE.

The carriage-work is remarkable for its bold yet graceful lines, while the car has easy and luxurious running, good speed, and remarkable hill-climbing abilities. Fitted with a four-cylinder engine of 125 by 150 mm., the car attains on the level a speed very little short of seventy miles per hour, in spite of the very large amount of windage caused by the enclosed body.

occupied in taking the evidence of all and sundry who know—or think they know—anything about the subject. I am given to understand, however, that those who compose that Committee are beginning to see that they are up against a hopeless task. As a matter of fact, the question of why petrol has risen to eighteenpence a gallon did not require the sitting of a specially constituted Committee to answer—we all know why our petrol costs us more, and all the Committees in the world cannot tell us more than we could tell them. I believe that from the first the gentlemen who give their time and service to the purposes of the Committee knew full well, even before the sittings began, that they were to engage in a task out of which there was to be discerned no satisfactory issue; but in a way their hands have been forced by popular outcry. When prices went up with a run, after the two Trusts had tilted at each other for a considerable time, and had come to the conclusion that there was more to be made by agreement than through strife, a cry went up to heaven:



FITTED WITH AN ALL-ENCLOSED LANDAULETTE BODY BY MAYTHORN: A 35-50-H.P. FIAT CAR.

All the windows are made to slide down without frames, and the rear portion of the head is made to fold. The ceiling of the fixed part is of highly polished mahogany. The painting work is in turquoise-blue, relieved with darker blue lines, and the car is upholstered in blue leather. It was built to the order of Captain Arbuthnot-Brisco, of St. Philip's, Winchester.

combination of arrangement that petrol could be bought by the million gallons and doled out to the membership in two-gallon cans at something a lot less than we have to pay for it now. The *Autocar* devotes the whole of its leader space in its current issue to showing that it is impossible for them to do anything of the kind. The only fault I have to find with the able editor of that journal is that he could have proved his proposition in a quarter of the space he has given to it, and done it just as effectively. However, that is by the way. There is one excellent point which is made, and one which I do not remember to have seen discussed by the advocates of the R.A.C.-A.A. petrol combine. It is this: Such a combine would of necessity have to draw its supplies from those who now control the world's petroleum output, and whom some are cursing volubly as sharks and worse. Now, having entered into contracts at

prices which would enable the combine to supply its membership at, say, sixteenpence per gallon, what then would happen, supposing the petroleum trusts determined

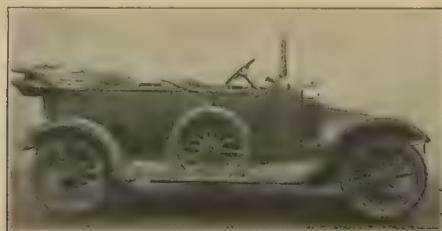
(Continued overleaf.)



AN ANCIENT BUILDING AND A MODERN VEHICLE: A 17-25-H.P. ARMSTRONG-WHITWORTH CAR OUTSIDE HEXHAM ABBEY.

have had their answer—that the price of petrol is as much a matter of business consideration as that of any other commodity in universal demand; and, for the rest, they have

prices which would enable the combine to supply its membership at, say, sixteenpence per gallon, what then would happen, supposing the petroleum trusts determined



£285 (without Hood and Screen).

IT'S a lucky man that can lay his hand on an 11·9 h.p. Arrol-Johnston this year!



THE new Arrol-Johnston Works now building at Dumfries will, however, turn out large numbers of magnificently finished 11·9 h.p. cars in 1913.



**ARROL-JOHNSTON, LIMITED, PAISLEY.**  
LONDON AGENTS: The Long Acre Autocar Co., Ltd., 127, Long Acre, W.C.

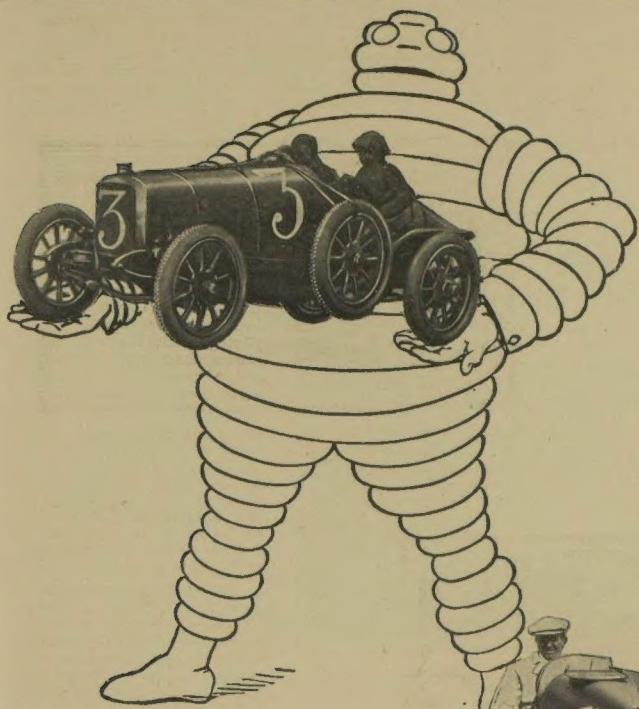


THIS is an illustration of part of the erecting shop of the Daimler Company's Coventry Works. The length of this shop is over a quarter of a mile, and it is equipped with all the very latest labour-saving appliances.

Everything that will help to make the Daimler car the better car is to be found in this shop. Everything that modern engineering practice demands is herein installed. The Daimler Company keeps well ahead of the times, that is why the Daimler car is so far in front of its competitors.

**Daimler**

The DAIMLER Co., Ltd., Coventry.

**GRAND PRIX DE L'A.C.F.**

1st. BOILLOT (Peugeot) on X tyres.

2nd. WAGNER (Fiat)  
on MICHELINS.(Disqualified) BRUCE-BROWN  
(Fiat) on MICHELINS.

3rd. RIGAL (Sunbeam) ... on MICHELINS.

4th. RESTA (Sunbeam) ... on MICHELINS.

5th. MEDINGER (Sunbeam) on MICHELINS.

6th. CHRISTIAENS (Excelsior)  
on MICHELINS.

7th. CROQUET (Schneider) on MICHELINS.

This Car completed the course without any  
mechanical or tyre troubles.

8th. PILAIN (Rolland - Pilain) on X tyres.

9th. WYSE (Arrol-Johnston)  
on MICHELINS.

10th. DURAY (Alcyon) on MICHELINS.

**COUPE DE L'AUTO.**

1st. RIGAL (Sunbeam) ... ... on MICHELINS.

2nd. RESTA (Sunbeam) ... ... on MICHELINS.

3rd. MEDINGER (Sunbeam) ... ... on MICHELINS.

4th. CROQUET (Schneider) ... ... on MICHELINS.

5th. WYSE (Arrol-Johnston) ... ... on MICHELINS.

6th. DURAY (Alcyon) ... ... on MICHELINS.

**RELIABILITY CUP.**

This Cup was gained by the Sunbeam Co., whose team was the only one to finish. All the Sunbeam Cars were fitted with MICHELIN TYRES.

# Dieppe Circuit

## Coupe de l'Auto.

**DISTANCE 957 MILES.****June 25 and 26.****Ist.**

RIGAL (Sunbeam)

**on MICHELINS****2nd.**

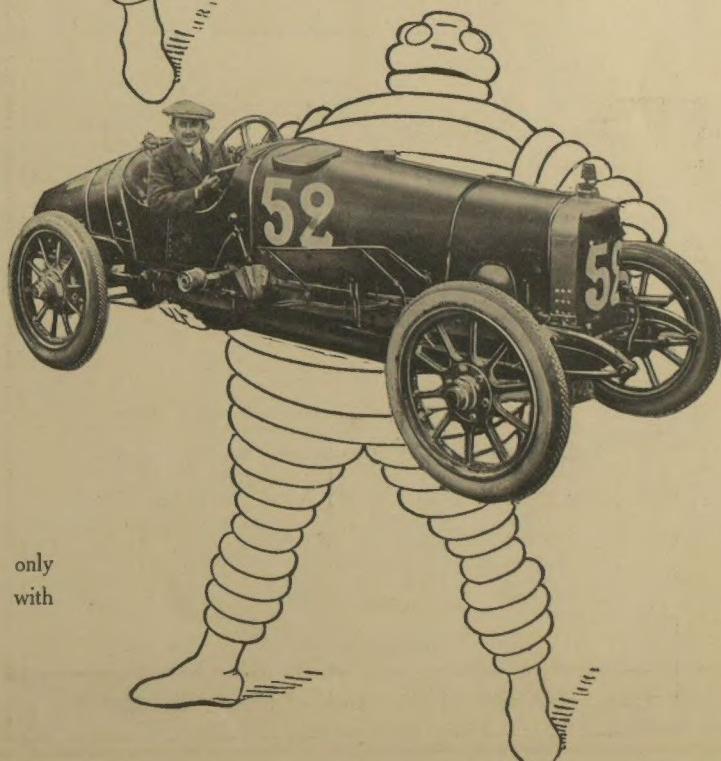
RESTA (Sunbeam)

**on MICHELINS****3rd.**

MEDINGER (Sunbeam)

**on MICHELINS**

Why not let Bibendum carry  
*your* Car?



**MICHELIN TYRE CO., LTD.,**  
81, FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

*Continued.*

to crush down the opposition, and to that end reduced the price to the consumer to a shilling per gallon? Would the members of the two associations, who are so wrathful now at what they term their inaction, remain loyal and pay up those extra fourpences, or would they desert and buy in the cheapest market? I don't think we need spend a lot of time in arguing about it—what would happen is so little of an uncertainty that the answer may be taken as read.

The query I have put at the head of the paragraph is capable of two replies. So far as regards the price of petrol, the answer is—nothing. People may write to the motoring papers as much as they please; they may indulge in the outpourings of their wrath to the extent of reams of paper and gallons of ink—but they will not move the petroleum companies. And the Club and the A.A. are equally powerless, through no fault of their own or of their organisation, to affect petrol prices by one farthing per gallon. To come to the second possible reply to my query. What our representative bodies can do—and are, I believe, doing—is to examine carefully into the possibilities of alternative fuels to petrol. That is the only way out of the present dependent position occupied by the motorist. As I said on a previous occasion when discussing the fuel problem, the mere threat of an alternative would have a very wholesome effect upon the trusts, while the actual advent of an effective competitor would have a very steady influence upon their rapacity. But it is of no avail to flatter ourselves that there is such an alternative in sight, for there is not—at least, not in sufficient quantities to be really worth while. When the combined Committee makes its report, I shall expect to find that it goes all out for a campaign directed to the removal of the present repressive regulations under which alcohol is manufactured. That seems the only avenue of hope, but even if the Government removed its restrictions to-morrow, it would be years before alcohol as a

fuel could compete with petrol. So the whole thing seems to come to this—that we must e'en smile and look pleasant while filling the rôle of toad under the harrow of the petroleum trusts.

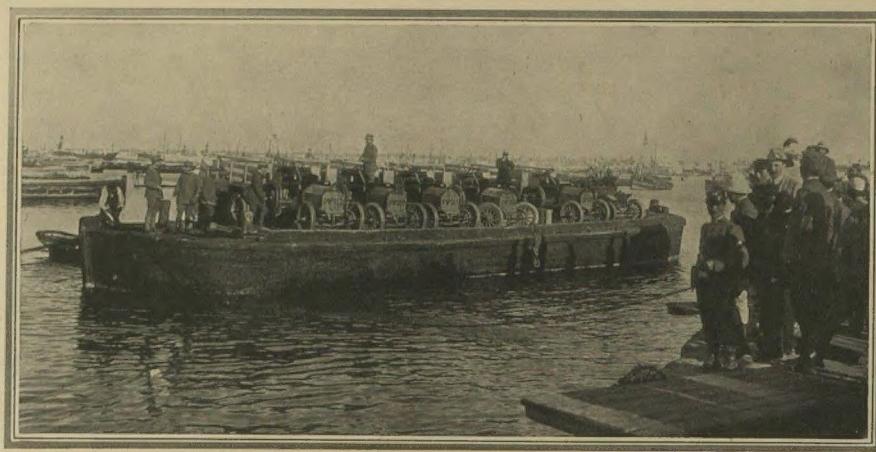
#### The Sleeve-Valve Argyll at Dieppe.

During the Grand Prix motor race at Dieppe, considerable interest centred in the appearance of the first Argyll single-sleeve-valve engine, manufactured by a foreign licensee. The engine was produced by the well-known firm of Piccard-Pictet et Cie, of Geneva, who are best

driving one of the Argyll sleeve-valve "fifteens" for a couple of months now, and, regarding the limitations I have noted, I must say that the speed at which it is possible to make the engine turn and to get effective "pull" at the same time has been something of a revelation to me.

#### A Useful Handbook.

Users of the Rotax-Leitner electric lighting set should obtain a copy of the small handbook and note-book issued by the makers, which contains a complete diagram of the wiring and connections, and copious notes and directions for the use and treatment of the set, which cannot fail to be of the utmost help and value. W WHITALL.



FITTED WITH MICHELIN TWIN TYRES: A BARGE-LOAD OF ITALIAN MILITARY TRANSPORT-WAGONS BEING LANDED AT TRIPOLI.

The photograph shows the first shipment of Italian military transport-wagons being landed at Tripoli. The Italian Government have ordered 200 of these wagons for military purposes, and the whole of them are fitted with Michelin twin wheels and tyres, a striking tribute to the suitability of this type of wheel for carrying heavy loads over rough country.

known as the builders of the turbine plant which harnessed the power of the Niagara Falls. The engine in question approximated to the dimensions of the Argyll "twenty-five," and the car, with six passengers on board, attained a speed of seventy-five miles an hour. In view of the very general idea that the sleeve-valve engine has great limitations of speed, the performance noted made a great impression on the critics. I may note that I have been

the forties connected with this paper. He had been apprenticed to Mr. J. Linton, the wood-engraver, and worked with him on *The Illustrated London News* for which he later became art critic. After many busy years as journalist and playwright, he fell ill and had a hard struggle to live. Mrs. Cheltnam, who lives with a daughter in Hammersmith, is now dangerously ill. Contributions may be sent to Sir William Bull at the House of Commons.

#### HERALDIC STAINED GLASS WINDOWS

Designed and Executed  
Armorial Bearings Carved on Wood & Stone.  
Memorial Brasses and Tablets.  
Book Plates in all styles, engraved or Photo-  
Process from Sketches.  
Heraldry, English and Foreign.  
Armorial Shields, Wood or Metal.  
Researches—Heraldic, Genealogical, Historical,  
and Antiquarian.

CULLETON, 92, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

#### ARMSTRONG'S SALE



No. 27.—Pair Ejector 12 c.f. guns, cost £100, price £68 pair.  
No. 215.—Ejector 12 c.f. gun, cost £45, price £29.  
No. 214.—Ejector 12 c.f. gun, cost £30, price £17.  
No. 279.—Hammerless non-ejector gun, cost £14, £7 10s.  
No. 7.—Split-cane steel centre salmon rod, cost £8, for £5.  
No. 9.—Greenheart salmon rod, cost £4 5s., for 50s.  
No. 3.—Steel centre split-cane trout rod, cost £5 5s. for 55s.  
No. 5.—Greenheart trout rod, cost £3 15s., for 37s. 6d.

Write at once for sale lists of guns, cartridges, and rods. Thousands to choose from, and all sent on approval. Sporting Gun Dept.—

115, NORTHUMBERLAND ST., NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

#### A Chance for the Children.

#### PRIZES FOR SAND BUILDING on the Beach.

*The Proprietors of*

#### WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

*offer the following Prizes:*

1st PRIZE £5 5s.; 2nd PRIZE £2 2s.; 3rd PRIZE £1 1s.;  
and 10 Prizes of 10s. 6d. each,

for Photographs of the best Models in sand of

(1) Original suggestions for an advertisement of their well-known Soap; or of  
(2) Any of their present advertisements—pictorial or otherwise.

Each model must display in a prominent position a tablet or box of **WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP**, and the proprietors reserve to themselves the right of purchasing any photographs for the purposes of reproduction. It should be understood that no importance will be attached to the quality of the actual photograph—it is the work on the sands which will count.

Each Photograph must bear on the back the name of the place at which it was taken, and the date, as well as the name, address, and age of the child who did the modelling, and must be sent addressed "Sands," Wright's Coal Tar Soap, 66-68, Park Street, Southwark, S.E., to arrive not later than September 30th.

Any competitor who deserves the photograph to be returned must enclose a stamped addressed envelope for the purpose.

In awarding the Prizes, the Advertising Manager's decision will be final, and the result will be advertised in "The Daily Mail" of October 22nd.

#### COMFORT FOR SORE HANDS AND ITCHING, ACHING FEET.

Cuticura soap, assisted by Cuticura ointment, is superior to all other skin soaps for preserving the hands, preventing redness, roughness and chapping, and imparting in a single night that velvety softness and whiteness so much desired by women. For those whose occupations tend to injure the hands or who suffer from dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, and shapeless nails, with painful finger-ends, Cuticura soap and Cuticura ointment are wonderful. This pure, sweet and economical treatment is equally successful for tired, itching, aching, irritated feet.

#### WHEN YOU BUY AN UMBRELLA OR SUNSHADE

ALWAYS OPEN IT  
AND LOOK FOR THESE MARKS

(SFOX & CO. LIMITED) and (PARAGON)

ON THE FRAME.

Don't judge by the Handle only,  
THE FRAME is the VITAL part.

After a test of 60 years

#### FOX'S FRAMES

ARE STILL  
THE BEST  
IN THE  
WORLD.

Refuse all  
Substitutes.



#### The N. & Z. "Yachting" Telescope

possesses a variable magnification of 15 to 21 diameters, is specially light and strong, being made of an alloy of German silver, and the body is covered with crocodile leather. The object glass is 1 1/2" in diameter, and the telescope is splendidly adapted for viewing Regattas, and for Yachting and Marine purposes.

Price £3 15 0 postage paid

Negretti and Zambra,

Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

Branches:—45, Cornhill, E.C.; 122, Regent Street, W.

Every moment on a TRIUMPH CYCLE are moments of pleasure. On up-hills, flat and down grades the running is so smooth and easy that fatigue is not felt over long distances, and all the delights of Cycling can be enjoyed to the full.

The World-famed TRIUMPH MOTOR-CYCLES are made by the same firm.

CYCLES from £6 17s. 6d. to £12 MOTOR-CYCLES from £48 15s.

TRIUMPH CYCLE CO., Ltd. (Dept. M), Coventry,  
London, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow. Agents Everywhere.

Triumph

#### Oakey's "WELLINGTON" Knife Polish

The Original Preparation for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery, and all Steel, Iron, Brass, and Copper articles. Sold in Canisters at 3d., 6d., & 1s., by Grocers, Ironmongers, Oilmen, &c., Wellington Emery and Black Lead Mills, London, S.E.

PRICES  
6d & 1/-  
per box

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POUDRE  
GRIS D'ARGENT  
POUDRE  
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BLANCHE, NATURELLE  
ROSE & RACHEL

Poudre d'Amour

FOR THE COMPLEXION  
AND TOILET

ALSO FOR THE NURSERY  
AND ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN

HYGIENIC & PREPARED WITH  
PURE & HARMLESS MATERIALS

PERFUMERS CHEMISTS &c

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JEWELLERS  
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SILVERSMITHS.

The Fashionable House for Earrings.

THE ILLUSTRATED  
"BOOK OF EARRINGS"  
POST FREE  
ON APPLICATION.



Keal Diamonds set in Platinum,  
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LARGEST STOCK  
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LONDON :: ::



Real Diamonds and Sapphires  
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UNIQUE DESIGNS  
:: AT ACTUAL  
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PRICES.

76 & 78, REGENT ST., LONDON, W.



KENSINGTON GARDENS  
AND  
**B.V.D.**  
Coat Cut Undervests and  
Knee Length Drawers.



## London's Coolest Retreats

**G** The wearer of B.V.D. Loose Fitting Coat Cut Undervests and Knee Length Drawers, is always Cool and Comfortable.—Summer leisure is made more luxurious, and summer labour lighter, to the man habited in B.V.D. Underwear, which gives airy vigour and skin comfort in the hottest weather. *Soft to the skin, durable, and above all—Cool.*

2/3 per Garment,  
4/6 per Suit, and upwards.

Say to your Outfitter—"Give me  
B.V.D."; and see  
this Label (our trade  
mark) on every gar-  
ment.



TRADE MARK.

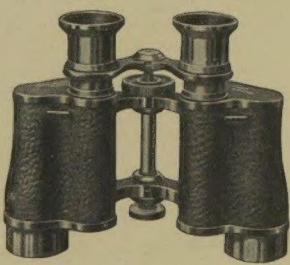
The B.V.D. COMPANY,  
London Selling Agency—  
Charles G. Thorpe, 66, Aldermanbury, E.C.  
Booklet, "Coolest thing under the Sun," on application.



## LEITZ Prism Field Glasses

NEW AND IMPROVED MODELS.

**Q** Increased light-gathering power. Larger field of view, with sharp definition to the edge. Enhanced stereoscopic effect. Perfect mounting of the prisms by patented device. Absolute protection of optical parts against dust and moisture. Extreme lightness combined with strength and rigidity. Supplied with or without central focussing screw.



Descriptive Catalogue of Prism Field and Opera Glasses post free.

E. LEITZ, 18, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

(A few doors from the British Museum.)

**Q** These Binoculars are made with the same care and precision as the celebrated Leitz Microscopes, so much appreciated by scientific workers.

**Q** Extract from *Nature* (the leading scientific journal): "We can, without hesitation, speak very highly of the optical performance of this instrument. The definition is remarkably crisp, and the image very achromatic and quite sharp up to the edge of the field of view."

## TAKE AN ANTURIC BATH

You feel a bit out of sorts:—a wonderful tonic.

You feel you have caught a cold:—it takes away that miserable shivery feeling.

You have aches and pains in your back, limbs, and joints:—it dispels the uric acid, the cause of Rheumatism, Sciatica, and Lumboago.

You are tired out after a hard day's work:—it revives, refreshes, and invigorates.

You are stiff and sore after riding, rowing, tennis, football, polo:—it relieves the stiffness and soothes the soreness.

You think you have got the Gout:—It will often prevent a bad attack.

SEND A POSTCARD FOR TREATISE EXPLAINING  
HOW and WHY!

Agents in U.S.A.: Messrs. FOUGERA & Co.,  
90, Beekman Street, New York.

ANTURIC SALTS Ltd. (Dept. L.N.)  
379, Strand, W.C.



enjoys  
the  
game

to her heart's content. However swift the set, she knows she can depend on "the grip that grips and never slips."

The mission of Sphere Suspenders is two-fold—to keep the corset in a comfortable and correct position, and to support the hose.

Prices 1/- to 3/- If your Draper does not stock, write to

**Sphere Suspender**

Co., LEICESTER. Postage 1d. extra.

"The Evolution of the Suspender," post free.

## The Conqueror of Constipation

Clogged-up liver causes Constipation. Constipation results in decomposition of food in the bowels. Decomposition allows poison to enter the blood, and causes Sick Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, Tired-Out Feeling and Despondency. The one tried and true remedy is Carter's Little Liver Pills. They never fail.



Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

The GENUINE must bear signature

*Breat Good*

## CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

## WILDUNGEN SPA.

1,000 feet above sea level, charmingly situated, surrounded by mountains and splendid forests. This rapidly rising German Spa is renowned owing to its special advantages as a health resort for all suffering from Kidney and Bladder trouble, Gravel, Gout, Calculus and loss of Albumen.—13,598 visitors in 1911

ROYAL BATH HOTEL, and twelve first-class Hotels.

THE FINEST GOLF LINKS ON THE CONTINENT.

Theatre, Tennis, Shooting, Orchestral Band, Dancing.

SEASON—JUNE TO SEPTEMBER.

For home treatment the waters can be obtained from INGRAM & ROYLE, 45, Belgrave Road, London, S.E.

Descriptive "Wildungen" Booklet will be sent post free upon application to the

WILDUNGEN ENQUIRY OFFICES,  
23, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

THE  
CLASSIC  
CAR.

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14 h.p., 20 h.p., 26 h.p. All 4 cyls.

Telegrams:  
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METALLURGIQUE, LTD., 110, High Street, Manchester Square, London, W.

Repair Works—Edgware Road, Cricklewood, London, N.W. Telephone—1432 Willesden.

Telephones:  
8574-5-6 Gerrard.

## TWO NEW NOVELS.

"Helen of Lancaster Gate," the first chapter of "Helen of Lancaster Gate" (Herbert and Daniel) possesses no literary distinction, but it carries with it a freshness which promises well for the remainder of the book. The promise is, unhappily, not fulfilled. We begin by believing in Helen—perhaps we are able, with a gulp or two, to swallow her intact—but it is not possible to believe in the other characters. They are pasteboard—the guilty financier, neglected by his careless family as he sits toiling over ever-accumulating masses of figures; the Under-Secretary for War, twenty-two years of age, and a Knight of St. Patrick; the mother who addresses her daughter's fiancé with careless railing—"My dear boy! What has brought you here again so soon? You cannot tear yourself away from Helen's beauty"—all are automata, galvanised into activity by Mr. Philip Gibbs's manipulation of strings only too visible to the audience. There is no conviction in Lord Belfield, who dines out (for the first time with the family in Lancaster Gate) in a dinner jacket, or in his high-bred mother who writes so smartly to her future daughter-in-law, "Of course, you must come to meet our black man. But do not let him carry you off to his purdah! He has the most adventurous eyes"—and so on. These things have their appointed place in the serials of the cheaper magazines for the million, but they are quite unworthy of Mr. Gibbs.

"Lady Q—." Mrs. Baillie Saunders writes so cleverly a natural talent by her grotesque delineations of character. Nothing could be better than the way in which she captures the reader's interest in the opening chapter. Fog on the marshes of North-East London, a dead woman huddled on a seat with a poison bottle beside her—and enter Anna Flavian, jailbird, outcast, thief, who proceeds to change her own rags for the finery of the suicide. This is almost approaching the standard of "Great Expectations" in its excellent use of mist and marshes, and the predatory methods of a thoroughly hard case. And from such a really striking bit of work we pass on to the impossibilities of Lady Megginson and her circle! They are amusing, but caricatures only, deserving no place in a book that attempts to handle the relations of human beings, and the problems of a repentant soul. Here is the indictment of the matron of a home, as voiced by a lady on the committee:—"Sir Jeremy, I can assure you, Miss Robson wears the most *ungodly* clothes." "I am sorry to hear it. I presume you mean somewhat fashionable and extravagant?" "Partly that, but worse, far worse. . . . They fit!" almost whispered Miss Turner, her wide, yellow face swinging from side to side—"Lady Q—" (Hutchinson) is a good novel spoiled by its own absurdities.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

H TROLLE (Copenhagen).—Your solutions are correct. The position you send us is very interesting, and reflects great credit on Black's ingenuity. Unfortunately, we have no space for end games, or we would publish it.

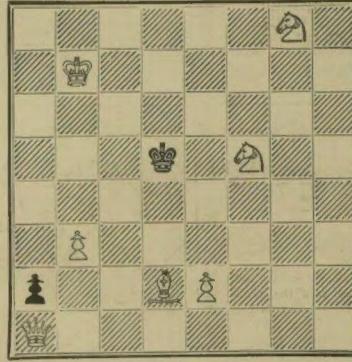
REV. J. CHRISTIE (Redditch).—Yours is an exceedingly ingenious attempt to solve No. 3555, and all but gives a "cook" as good as the original solution. If, however, Black plays 1. K to Kt 3rd, 2. R to Kt 6th (ch), K to R 4th, no mate follows.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3550 received from C A M (Penang); of No. 3551 from R G Smith (Brooklyn, U.S.A.); J W Beatty (Toronto); and J Murray (Quebec); of No. 3552 from J Murray, C Field junior (Athol, Mass., U.S.A.); J W Beatty, and Eustace C Würtele (Ottawa); of No. 3553 from John Isaacson (Liverpool); J B Camara (Madeira); C Barretto (Madrid); H Trolle (Copenhagen); Jacob Verrall (Rodmell); and Hans Homma (Vienna); of No. 3554 from C Barretto, J Isaacson, F T Shellard (Bristol), H Trolle, W C D Smith (Northampton), A W Hamilton Gell (Winstanley), J A Tinsley, F W Atchison (Southgate), and J H Hunter (Leeds); Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), Horatio Baxter (Maynooth, Ireland), Frank W Atchison (Crowthorne), Thomas Wetherall (Manchester), and J E Lelliott (Forest Gate).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3555 received from G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), J E Lelliott, W H Taylor (Westcliff-on-Sea), J D Tucker, H S Brandreth (Weybridge), R Worters (Canterbury), J Green (Boulogne), J Fowler, J Churcher (Southampton), J Santer (Paris), R S Nicholls (Willesden), F Simpson (Dartford), J Deering (Wicklow), L Schulz (Vienna), J Cohn (Berlin), J Huttelman (Vienna), Captain Challice, Horatio Baxter, James Gamble (Belfast), and F Rutter.

PROBLEM NO. 3557.—By A. R. HANN (Dallas, Texas).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3554.—By A. M. SPARKE.

WHITE.

1. Kt to K 4th

2. Mates accordingly.

BLACK.

Any move

## CHESS IN THE CITY.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club, between Messrs. J. H. BLAKE and S. WOOD.

(French Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)
P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	Q to R 4th
P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	Q to K 4th (ch)
Kt to Q B 3rd	B Kt 5th	Q to R 4th

This defence is condemned by the authorities on the ground that it is unprofitable to exchange Bishop for Knight, and it is loss of time to otherwise move the Bishop.

The hunting of the Queens is amusing, but White would forfeit his advantage if he perforce made their exchange. He prevents it very cleverly.

4. P takes P	Q takes P	Q to R 3rd
5. Q to Kt 4th	B takes Kt (ch)	Kt to Q 4th
6. P takes B	P to K Kt 3rd	Kt takes B
7. B to Q 4th	Kt to K 2nd	K R to Q 3rd
8. Kt to K 2nd	K to Q 4th	R to Q 4th
9. B to K B 4th	Q to Q R 4th	Q takes P
10. Castles K R	P to K 4th	K to Kt 3rd
11. P takes P	Kt takes P	Q to K 6th
12. Q to Kt 5th	Q to Kt 3rd	R to K 4th
13. Q to B 6th	R to K 3rd	Q to K 5th
14. B to Q 4th	B to K 3rd	Kt to K 4th
15. B takes B	P takes B	Q takes P
16. Q takes K P		

White has his opponent copped up with probably two pawns, and he cleverly brings him so while bringing his other pieces into play.

A far-sighted anticipation of a necessity that must arise before the final stroke can be given on the 37th move. The ending is very well played.

17. R to Kt 3rd	P to K 4th	Kt to Q 6th
18. Q to K 4th	Castles	P takes R

Owing to a change in the management the New York International Chess Masters' Congress has been postponed to December; Mr. F. O. Roosvelt, of the Manhattan Chess Club, will take control, and substantial assistance towards the success of the meeting has been promised by Cuban chess-players.

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